The New-York Times.

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THE NON-INTERCOURSE BUBBLE.

Condition of Trade between the North and South.

Absurd Exaggerations of the Incendiary Press.

We have already, several times, expressed the belief, from the facts within our knowledge, that the statements with which the *Herald* and other incendiary journals, both North and South, are filled, that the Southern people were rapidly withdrawing their trade from New-York and other Northern cities, were grossly exaggerated, and in the main, the most flagrant falsehoods, designed only to increase the prevailing political excitement.

We have taken pains, within a day or two, to make inquiries of prominent merchants and others, in various departments of business, to ascertain with more detail the facts of the case so far as they are concerned; and the results of these inquiries we present below. We might fill our sheet with reports of a similar character, for in every branch of business they were to the same effect. In the Hardware trade, as we stated a day or two since, the trade with the South is fully equal to its ordinary amount at this season of the year; and a heavy leather-dealer in the "Swamp" states that since the commencement of the Disunion Excitement, he has learned from sources of unquestionable credit that the Southern leather trade with New-England has not only not fallen off, but has been unusually prosperous and promising.

We must confine ourselves this morning, however, to one or two departments of our commerce with the South.

The Dry Goods Trade.

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., whose Southern trade is exceedingly large, have not been at all affected in their business relations with the South by the lowering aspect of political affairs. The usage of Southern dry goods merchants at this season of the year, in their transactions with the importers and jobbers of the North, is just this: During the first two or three weeks of January, the buyers for the large jobbing houses in Charleston, New-Orleans and other large cities at the South, visit the emporiums of trade at the North and prepare to make their purchases. First, they make their selections in domestic goods and afterwards examine the imported stocks. After the 20th of January the regular Southern trade fairly sets in, and during February the merchants from the South, of every degree, from the heavy dealers doing business in large cities to the retail vendors of the smaller towns, villages and cross-road junctions, visit the North, purchase their goods and return with them in time for their own Spring trade, which commences in March. Mr. Stewart says there has been no falling off this year in his trade with Southern merchants; on the contrary, he thinks it thus far *exceeds slightly that of the preceding year*. Neither does he anticipate that there will be any decrease. The scattering trade with the South, which continues throughout the whole year, has not been interrupted by the John Brown raid and the agitation which has followed it. The Southerners have been as prompt with their remittances as they usually are, and they are commonly very much so.

Mr. Stewart does not profess to be able to predict what is to come of the present excitement. If a dissolution of the Union is to follow, he says, of course all intercourse between the two sections of the country must cease at least for a time. He does not know what may take place if a Speaker is not elected soon; but he does not believe that the Southern ladies are prepared yet to dress in linsey-woolsey, and the South must obtain its dry goods from the North. He thinks it probable that the jobbers from the Southern cities will buy more extensively this year at the North, and that the retailers will stay at home and purchase their goods from the Southern jobbers.

With regard to the recent discharge of clerks from his establishment, Mr. Stewart says the assertion that the Southern trade had anything to do with it is entirely without foundation. Every year, in the latter part of December, he "weeds out" his force, removing those who have proved themselves incapable; it is absolutely necessary to do so in so large an establishment. It so happened that more clerks were thus discharged this year than last year; but politics had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Bowen, of the firm of Bowen, Holmes & Co., No. 322 Broadway, corner of Pearl-street, importers and jobbers of foreign and domestic dry goods, informs us that about fifteen per cent. of his trade is Southern trade. During the past Fall the Southern merchants have bought *more extensively* than they did the year before, and it is explicable in his opinion thus: The market at the North was overstocked, owing to the war in Europe, which induced the manufacturers at home, who could not find a ready market near at hand, to send large consignments to this country, and the importers here were compelled to offer their goods at a great sacrifice. Mr. Bowen sees no reason to apprehend that the Southern trade, which with his firm, as with all the rest, does not fairly begin until the 20th or 25th inst., will be any the less heavy this Winter than it was last. He thinks that the election of a Speaker in the House of Representatives, especially if the successful candidate were Mr. Sherman, would ease the money market and enliven trade. His agents, who have been and are traveling in all parts of the South, have, without a single exception, always been treated courteously. They are instructed, he says, to mind their own business and let politics alone. They do it, and are unmolested; while the traveling clerks of some of the houses which are regarded as Southern in principle have been tarred and feathered, and sent home because they did not pursue a similar course. Mr. Bowen is confident that the Southern merchants, who, whatever their political sentiments may be, come to New-York, Boston and Philadelphia to buy goods on the best terms that they can obtain, will purchase wherever they can obtain the best article for the lowest price, whether those whom they deal with be Republicans or Democrats, Pro-Slavery men or Abolitionists. The clerks of the firm traveling in the South have obtained as many orders for goods as usual. The drummers in New-York will do more to turn away custom from firms whose members are Anti-Slavery men than any sentiments which the Southern merchants will themselves bring with them.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., No. 36 Park-place, importers of woolen goods, are already selling heavy bills of goods to Southern merchants. The jobbers from New-Orleans, Charleston, Savannah and the other large cities on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, are buying more largely from them than has been their wont in times past. While our reporter was conversing with Mr. Sullivan, a leading member of the firm, an old customer from the South was in the store, and said he should buy "half as many goods again" as he had bought the year before. Mr Sullivan advanced the opinion that as far as political affairs had anything to do with it, the sales of merchandise to Southern purchasers will be quite as extensive as they have been in years past. Throughout the South there are a great many cross-road stores, where small country merchants "set up" in business, each under the patronage of some wealthy planter, sells at retail the merchandise, foreign and domestic, obtained at the North. Doubtless in many instances, Mr. Sullivan says, the planters, who feel sensitive on the subject of Slavery at this time, will induce their *protegès* to go to the Southern cities to buy what they want this year. But what will be the effect of this? The goods must come from the North in the first place, and the country merchants, instead of buying them in person at the North, will purchase of the Southern jobbers, who have themselves purchased of the importers at the North. Aside from the political aspects of the question, Mr. Sullivan thinks it probable that neither to the South nor to the West will as many goods be sent this year as usual. In the West, there is no money; and in the South, because money has been so plentiful there, the market is overstocked. Supply and demand will regulate the market, as they have always done; and the political excitement, while it may cause trade to flow in different channels, cannot affect a reduction of the quantity of goods sold, or divert from Northern cities the influx of lucre occasioned by the sale. Generally the Southern clothiers buy clothes ready-made in Northern cities, or buy the cloth here and have them made up here; This year, probably, the Southern jobbers will buy their cloth here, and have the goods made up in the Southern cities, and there sold to the retail dealers. This, of course, will be to the disadvantage of the wholesale dealers in ready-made clothing at the North.

J. R. Jaffray & Sons, importers of laces, No. 350 Broadway, have received no intimation from their Southern customers of any estrangement growing out of the public excitement with regard to Slavery. Their business with the South is extensive, and has been for fifty years past. Probably they would be the last to feel any evil effects from the present condition of national affairs, for the firm has always stood well with the Southern merchants. Its agents, most of them Southern men, are traveling in the Southern States, and none of them have yet met with let or hindrance. Orders are received daily from the South, and the Southern merchants in their communications do not broach the subject of politics. They do not hold back their remittances, and are purchasing as many goods as is their wont at this season of the year. One of the members of the firm expressed the belief that those houses which are in bad odor at the South on account of their Abolition doctrines will lose much of their Southern custom in the present crisis, and that those which have not permitted themselves to be mixed up in politics will sell more goods to the Southerners than ever.

J. & A. Petrie & Co., No. 44 Park-place and No. 39 Barclay-street, importers of silks, ribbons and trimmings, sell a great many goods to the jobbers of the large cities at the South. Mr. Petrie says it is too early in the season to make any comparisons between the transactions of the present year and the last. The representatives of the more extensive Southern houses are in town, and are looking about them with a view to making their purchases, but as yet no extensive sales have been made, though business is quite as brisk now as it was last year at this time. He, however, anticipates that the Southern business of his own firm, and of the other importers, will be increased this year, in consequence of the political excitement. It is the country merchants at the South, doing business in little places back of the seaboard, he says, who probably will be compelled by their customers to buy their goods at the South, instead of coming North for them, as they have at other times done. But the result will be merely that the jobbers in Charleston, Nashville, St. Louis and the other large Southern cities, will purchase more goods at the North, in order to supply these smaller merchants. What they seek must come from the North—and if the Southern merchants take this course, the New-York jobbers, who commonly buy from the importers here, and sell again to purchasers from the North, South and West, will not sell as many goods this year, and the New-York importers will sell more. The trade with the South will be quite as large as ever, but it may flow through different channels. While our reporter was conversing with Mr. Petrie on the subject, there was a Charleston jobbing merchant in the store, examining goods with a view to purchasing them, who intimated that he should have to buy more than usual this year, in order to supply the country merchants.

Dexter, Lambert & Co., No. 540 Pearl-street, manufacturers of silk fringes and trimmings, have houses in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and deal largely with merchants from all parts of the country. They have no anticipations of a falling off in their Southern trade Although their Winter business with the South has not fairly commenced yet, they have sold more goods to Southern merchants thus far the present year than they had sold up to this time last year. Mr. Lambert holds to the belief that politics have nothing to do with trade, and he thinks the Southern merchants are of the same opinion. He has his own political creed, and does not hesitate to express it, and will not repress it for the sake of dollars and cents. He is willing that all who buy of him should have theirs; but he conceives that a merchant desirous of purchasing goods will allow no considerations, other than the price and the quality of what he seeks, to affect him, as far as the mere business transaction is concerned. Mr. Ivan Tailof, a Russian gentleman connected with this house, traveled in many of the Southern States last Fall, and brought home many orders for goods. He says he was everywhere treated with civility, and politics, in connection with matters of business, was never once broached to him.

The members of the firm of Charles Scott & Co., No. 254 Canal-street, importers of embroideries and white goods, say their scattering trade with the South during the past season has been quite as large as it was during the same period in the year preceding, and the Southern merchants have been as prompt with their remittances as ever. But the regular Southern trade of the season has not commenced with them, and does not generally begin before Feb. 1. Their dealings are principally with the retail men, who buy later than the jobbers. They seem inclined to believe that unless the public excitement with regard to the Slavery question is speedily allayed, the Southern trade will suffer. One of the firm, who has recently returned from an extended tour through the South and West, says that two months ago, when he left the South, there were no intimations there that business with the North would be at all interrupted, but he thought that every day that the excitement was continued the chances for a brisk business with that section diminished. The merchants at the South had enough stock on hand to carry them through a year. He denounced the course of the *Herald*, which by predicting evil was bringing it upon us, and deemed the election without delay of a Speaker in the House of Representatives, as far as the prosperity of the commercial relations of the two sections of the country was concerned, a *sine qua non*. It was not the merchants who had brought this state of things upon the country; they had no interest in raising a political tempest—quite the reverse. It was the politicians who thrived by such agitations, and who exerted themselves to foment them. Charles Scott & Co. have a large Southern trade. About twenty-five per cent. of their business is with the South. The firm has a high reputation at the South. A rumor which was current that one of its traveling clerks had been tarred and feathered in Georgia and sent home, is not strictly true, though it is founded in fact. The clerk had in his possession one of Henry Ward Beecher's sermons, which he had picked up at Macon, Ga., and which was deemed an incendiary document by the people of Columbus, in the same State. He was, therefore, invited to leave the latter place, and he accepted the invitation. But he was not dressed in a coat of tar and feathers. One of the members of this firm said he had heard it stated that there were Southern merchants at the St. Nicholas Hotel who had come North to buy goods, but, lest the fact should be made known at the South, neglected to register their names, or placed assumed names upon the books of the hotel. He gave it merely as a rumor. The firm has discharged no clerks on account of the Slavery question, and does not intend to.

The head of the firm of Carter, Stewart & Co., No. 96 Chambers-st., dealers in fancy goods and "Yankee Notions," has just returned from the South. He says he has visited all the principal cities at the South, and received many orders for goods, but was never once spoken to with regard to politics in connection with matters of business. He thinks the Southerners may not buy as extensively this year as they have hitherto, because on account of the large cotton crop of last year, and the heavy products of preceding years, the Southern market is overstocked with foreign and domestic goods, which the prosperity of the Southerners had enabled them to buy largely. Doubtless many Southern merchants would pretend that the Slavery agitation prevented them from buying as many goods as they bought last year, so as to make the Northerners "more limber," but if they make small purchases, the real reason of it would be that the Southern market is overstocked.

These statements are quite sufficient to show the utter falsity of the *Herald's* assertions concerning the condition of this branch of our commerce with the South.

The Carrying Trade Southward.

ITS STEADY INCREASE AND PROSPERITY—NO SYMPTOMS OF NON-INTERCOURSE.

For the purpose of verifying as far as possible the truth of statements obtained directly from leading mercantile houses in this City, touching the present condition of Southern business, diligent inquiries have been made of the agents, pursers and freight clerks of all the principal lines of Southern steamers, and of other transportation companies engaged in the Southern carrying trade. If any difficulty exists in learning the precise condition of this department of trade by inquiries of the merchants themselves, on account of the extensive field to be canvassed, the quantity of merchandise actually going forward, as compared with the same period of the previous year, must settle the question.

It should be remembered, at the outset, that the months of November, December and January are the dullest of the whole business season throughout the South. Then all the factories are closed, and the laborers are dismissed for the holidays, and to be disposed of for the succeeding year. The tradesmen give themselves up to the enjoyment of the festivities of the season, and less attention is paid to business than during any other portion of the year. On these accounts it has always been the custom for each Company to haul off about one-half of the steamers composing their line for such repairs as they may need, and to refit them for the Spring trade. The following are the principal freighting lines from this to Southern ports:

Samuel L. Mitchill & Son's Savannah and Florida Line, consisting of four steamers, the *Florida*, *Augusta*, *Alabama*, and the screw steamer *Star of the South*, The last two are hauled off now for repairs.

Spofford & Tileston's Charleston line, consisting of the *Marion*, *Columbia*, *James Adger* and *Nashville*, all side-wheel steamers.

H. B. Cromwell & Co.'s line of screw-steamers to Savannah and Florida, and that also to Washington and Alexandria, touching at Norfolk, Petersburgh and Richmond, including, also, a line from Baltimore to Savannah, employing, in all, ten screw-steamers, large and small.

Livingston, Crocheron & Co.'s line to New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas, touching at Havana.

To these should be added, as among the most important, Harnden & Co.'s Express freight line, running through the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; and Adams' Express Company, transporting freight East, West, South and Southwest, on every railroad south of a line drawn west of St. Louis, and comprising forty thousand miles of railroad and steamboat travel, daily, the year round. There are, also, the Camden & Amboy Railroad; and the New-Jersey Railroad, each of which do a large amount of transportation for the States of Maryland, Virginia, and the other border Slave States. Besides these, are the slow and heavy freighting lines of sailing vessels, estimated at seven hundred and fifty, regular and transient, engaged in the carrying trade of the extreme South.

A single glance at this long list of transportation lines, all of which find steady employment in supplying the South with our manufactures and products, is sufficient to impress the mind with the stupendous nature of the commercial transactions between the two sections of the Union, and with the absurdity of the idea that this vast current of trade can be suddenly diverted from its accustomed channel.

THE SAVANNAH LINE.

The freight agent, who has been ten years in the employment of this line, and whose business on the wharf is to receive and receipt for all the freight carried by these steamers, states that he has observed how the business has gradually grown from very small beginnings to its present large proportions. The character of the business, as well as its extent, has materially changed. In former years it was spasmodic and uncertain—a large quantity going by one steamer, while the next would have little or none. Purchasers now regulate their supplies in the same manner as near-by customers. The Winter months have always been the dullest, notwithstanding which, during the months of November, December, and the first part of January, *there was a large increase of freight over the same months of last year*. This was the more noticed on account of apprehensions that it would fall off.

The Purser of the *Star of the South* states that his steamer was hauled off to repair a break in the machinery. She arrived last from Savannah, on Christmas day. During November and December, freight was as good as during the same months last year. In the passenger traffic there was a *considerable increase over the same period of* 1858. In a word, the ships go as full as usual, the only diminution being in return freights, which is common at this time of year.

The purser of the steamer *Florida*, who is a son of one of the firm, states that both the outward and return cargoes of his steamer have *increased* during the months of November, December, and the first trip in January. A comparison of the freight lists for the two voyages in November 1858 and 1859, shows a considerable increase of the latter over the former season amounting to over 20 per cent. The same is true of the other steamers of the line. Notwithstanding Southern merchants have not yet begun to come North to make their spring purchases, the passenger traffic was never so good as it has been during the period above mentioned.

THE CHARLESTON LINE.

The delivery clerk of this line has been eight years in his present position. There has been, for two years, a perceptible increase, particularly in the Spring and Fall business. At this season the ships never go full, and this is the time for hauling off any of the steamers that require repairs. During the past two and a half months, however, the freight going South has been as good if not better than at any time during the last four or five years, and both the freight and passenger business has been such as to keep all their steamers well employed. They leave twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Upon the arrival of each steamer he notices the same old familiar faces of Southern merchants and traders which he has seen for years past. The purser and captain of the *Marion* confirm these statements. They also state that so far as the passenger traffic is concerned, it is *a great deal better than it has ever been before*. This is attributed mainly to the new through passenger arrangements, by which the price of through tickets is greatly reduced. The increase is nearly or quite one hundred per cent. During November, December and January, *freights have increased* as compared with last year.

THE VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Messrs. Ludlum & Heineken's Norfolk, Petersburgh and Richmond line employs three steamers—the *Yorktown*, *Jamestown* and *Roanoke*. This is one of the first, and perhaps the most successful, steamship enterprises ever inaugurated at this port. Since its establishment an unlooked-for and flourishing commerce has grown up between Virginia and New-York in early produce for our markets, which, during the Spring months, handsomely augments the staple business of the line. Like all the other lines the present is the season to repair their steamers, and the *Roanoke* is hauled off for this purpose. During the last two weeks the James River was interrupted by ice, the *Jamestown* being frozen in at Richmond, where she was detained about ten days. On account of this unusual interruption, which has not occurred before since the cold Winter of 1855–'56, when the Chesapeake was filled with ice for a month, there has been a natural falling off in shipments, which is attributed, at least in part, to the uncertainty of getting to Petersburgh and Richmond. The shipments for the Spring trade usually begin the latter part of January, or first of February, so that it is difficult at present to determine how far the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina will order and ship their goods from New-York. As this section of the country was the immediate theatre of the recent excitement, here, if anywhere at the South, would be experienced a diminution in trade; but, so far as present indications are a guide, the *Spring trade will fully equal that of any previous year*. The shipments during November and December, from here to Virginia and North Carolina, suffered no perceptible diminution. During January the factories in Virginia are closed, and the hands are dismissed for the holidays, so that no manufacturing is going on. On this account there is the usual falling off in the receipt of Southern produce. The passenger travel also falls off during these months to a nominal figure.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.'S LINE.

This line has been in existence for five years, and has increased from two to ten screw steamers, nearly all of the first class, and several of them entirely new. They run steamers to Charleston and Savannah, besides one from Baltimore to Savannah and Charleston. So far as their direct trade with Savannah is concerned, it has been regularly increasing, and is heavier at this season than it has ever been for any previous year at the same period. With respect to Baltimore, and its trade thence to New-York, and also to Charleston and Savannah, it has not increased, but rather fallen off, the evident tendency being to trade direct with New-York. Two of the largest screw steamers ever built in this country are now under contract, to be run between Boston and Charleston. A similar line is also talked of between Boston and Savannah. The new steamer lately placed on the route to Norfolk has been put on in anticipation of an increasing business with North Carolina, by way of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. The Washington and Alexandria line, consisting of the new steamers *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello*, connecting at Alexandria with the "Air Line Railroad" from Washington to New-Orleans, *via* Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, promises, it is said, to be one of the trunk lines of transportation between the North and South. There is a strong evidence of an early trade with Savannah. The steamer *Montgomery*, which sailed on Thursday, *could not carry all the freight which offered*. The trip of the 14th of January, 1859, corresponding with the 12th of this year, was less by one-half the amount of the freight-list. It is proper to again add, that this is naturally a dull season in the business of this line. The increase of our steam facilities with the Southern ports has produced a surprising change in the character of that trade, and seems to have inaugurated a new era. There are no luxuries in produce or manufactures which are not shipped to the South, such as the most valuable and high-priced furniture, including the costliest pianos, carriages of the most expensive kind and finish, with horses, single and in pairs, which are often valued at from $1,000 to $2,000 the span. Trotting horses, valued at $3,000 and $4,000, are frequently sent by these steamers. Scarcely a steamer now takes her departure that does not go with her decks full of valuable horses and carriages, evidently intended for the use of the luxurious classes.

THE EXPRESS LINES.

The Express lines, which carry the "quick freight," are considered the best index of the existing commercial feeling between the North and South, since the business consists largely of orders for the supply of immediate wants, which are received by telegraph and mail. Harnden & Co. have been engaged in the business for eight years, during which time the increase has been steady and constant. The business during November, December and the first half of January, has suffered no perceptible diminution; on the contrary, *they have done more business than in the same month before*. Their baggage crates contain every possible description of merchandise, from the smallest article, required for individual use, to the largest invoices for the wholesale and retail dealers, and varying in size from a lady's bandbox to cases forty cubic feet in dimensions. There is nothing that grows in Northern soil, or that is made, or sold in New-York, that does not go by express. In consequence of the increased facilities of steam and through railroad lines, where a year ago they sent once a week, now they require three or four weekly trips through the same sections of the South. Their heaviest freight goes by steamers to Savannah, that being the most economical route.

Adams' Express Company tell the same story. During Christmas week, for instance, about 1,600 packages of all descriptions passed through their hands, going to the extreme South, as Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

THE SAILING LINES.

The sailing lines to the ports of Texas have experienced a considerable falling off in shipments, as compared with the corresponding period last year. This is accounted for, at least in part, by extra Winter risk by sea, and the establishment of direct lines from Galveston and Indianola to Bremen, Liverpool and Havana; the German population, which is largely in the ascendancy in Texas, showing a disposition to encourage direct trade with "fatherland," for the purpose of increasing emigration as well as trade in that direction. Consequently, much of their manufactured domestic and railroad material heretofore purchased from the North they now procure direct from *their* home ports, in Germany and England. All their agricultural implements, butter and cheese, (except what goes from New-Orleans,) dry goods, and some descriptions of crockery, pleasure-carriages, wagons, (with the exception of those used on the plantations, which go from Pittsburgh,) groceries, hay—by thousands of bales—oats, corn, potatoes and onions, are among the leading articles still received largely from the North. The Winter season is always dull for outward freights, return cargoes being mostly relied on to pay expenses. This season, however, the coastwise freights have been small, and those to New-York and Boston, at $2 a bale, equal to one-eighth less than usual.

THE NEW-ORLEANS STEAMERS.

Livingston, Crocheron & Co.'s line of New-Orleans steamers, consisting of the *De Soto* and *Cahawba*. They run twice a month. They report the freighting business during the last two and a half months as having declined about twenty-five per cent., as compared with last year at the same time. This falling off is referred, by parties well informed, to the large and indiscriminate purchases made last year by the merchants of the far South, portions of their heavy stock still remaining on their hands. This will make the Spring business a month or so later this year than last.

M. O. Roberts' line to New-Orleans, consisting of the *Granada* and *Moses Taylor*, have been doing an average freighting business as compared with last season. These steamers carry the California mail from New-Orleans to Havana, connecting at that point with the *Daniel Webster* for Aspinwall. The *Granada* is undergoing repairs, the *Empire City* having taken her place in the line.

RAILROAD LINES.

The forwarding agents of the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroads, who forward freight to the States of Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, and to all the prominent river towns, state that they have been doing as well as usual at this season heretofore. There are no signs, so far as they can discover, of a falling off in trade from that quarter. The through freighting business, *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the southwest, continues as good as at any previous season, there being at the same time a natural increase. The passenger receipts for the West and Southwest, have increased seventy per cent. over the same period last year. At the same time there has been a slight falling off in the same traffic directly to Washington and other southern points, in the eye of the Camden and Amboy, and Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio Roads.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A Busy Day in the Senate.

The Assembly Discusses the Governor's Message.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The United States District Court which was to convene here to-day did not do so in consequence of the serious illness of the father of Judge N. K. Hall. The Judge was suddenly summoned to what will probably be the death-bed of his father.

The State Military Association met to-day. Gen. Duryea, of the Second Division, President of the Association, delivered the opening address. The reports of the Standing Committees and of the Council of Administration were read, and other routine business disposed of. In the afternoon there was a grand parade of the military, and in the evening addresses were delivered before a large audience by Adjutant-General Townsend and Lieut. McAllister, of the United States Army. Gen. Wool and Gov. Morgan were present.

SENATE....Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Several petitions were presented for a *Pro Rata* Freight and Railroad-toll law; for the extension of the Chenango Canal; for aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad; and of land-owners of anti-rent companies for relief.

Mr. Manierre introduced a bill to incorporate the Homœopathic Medical College; also a bill relative to commercial paper, which provides that, in the City of New-York, notices of paper falling due shall be served on the drawer or indorser at the street and number of his residence or place of business.

Mr. Prosser introduced a bill in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, making appropriation for the Canal debt, and for the maintenance of the canals for the next fiscal year. It appropriates $4,216,243, and $395,055 for interest and in part payment of the principal of the loan of $2,500,000 voted for last year.

Also a bill for the location of an inspection office on the line of the canal, east of Utica, where all cargoes may be conveniently inspected.

Also a bill increasing the powers of the Canal Auditor, authorizing him to remove and appoint Collectors and others during the recesses of the Canal Board, and to appoint a Deputy Auditor to perform any of the duties during the absence of the Auditor, except drawing warrants on the Treasury.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor's Message was considered.

Mr. Van Horn spoke at length in support of the Message, upholding its land recommendations, its approbatory notices of the Metropolitan Police law and its position that Congress has power to legislate in regard to Slavery in the Territories of the United States. He declared that to be the doctrine upon which the Republican Party would march to victory.

Mr. Arcularius replied, denouncing the Metropolitan Police law, and declaring a large majority of the people to be opposed to it. The election of Mayor Wood, he held, had turned simply on this issue, as people identified him with opposition to this policy of interference on the part of the State with City affairs. He refused to discuss the Slavery question for the mere purpose of buncombe, when such discussion was of no practical use, but was only clogging the wheels of legislation and occupying valuable time. When the proper time arrived he should never evade the discussion of that subject.

The House referred the several portions of the Message to appropriate Committees.

Several unimportant private bills had progress.

A large number of *pro rata* freight resolutions were presented this afternoon.

A report in favor of the erection of a gallery for the use of reporters was adopted.

The House then refused to fix the hour of daily meeting at 10 o'clock, and adjourned to meet to-morrow at the usual hour, 11 A. M.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

EVENING SESSION—ANTI-RENTISM—THE CENTRAL PARK—THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN—THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY—HOMŒOPATHY IN THE SENATE—POLITICAL TALK IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE STATE SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1859.

Both Houses in session last evening, made some progress in the transaction of the public business—at least, such is the popular expression. I confess, for myself, that I am never half so much convinced that legislators are serving the people "to the best of their knowledge and belief," as when they take a long recess, and go home to their constituents.

The excitement among the Anti-Renters increases. Every day petitions are presented, asking for the enactment of laws "to protect them in their rights of property." During the twenty years that this Anti-Rent fever has raged, the tenants have exhausted all the legal modes of obtaining redress, and invariably they have been defeated. They have at times abandoned all party allegiance, and gone *en masse* for men who promised, through the enactment of new statutes, to obtain for them a recognition of their rights, and they claim non-payment of rent as the first of "their rights." Some of them have been in prison, and in the aggregate I presume they have paid enough money to have quit-claimed all the lands in the district worth cultivating. But they persevere yet in the one thought of being released from all liabilities by virtue of promised legislative interference. They might as well expect to sing down the north-west wind, but you cannot so persuade them. If the poor fellows could only realize that they are in meshes from which no legislation can release them, and that they cannot hope to obtain even the rights they undoubtedly have, they would be far better off. They would then apply themselves diligently to the liquidation of the claims held against them, and so obtain the fee of the land.

I fear your Central Park is destined yet to be the football of politicians, and that taste, industry and capacity must give way before the "irrepressible conflict" which corner groceries and pot-house politicians wage for the possession of public works, and the dispensing of public patronage. Every day some amendment is noticed to "the act for the construction, regulation and maintenance of the Central Park." Mr. Arcularius had one last night of a bill limiting the outlay upon the Park to a sum, the interest upon which will not exceed $150,000 a year. This may not mean exactly what it says—but if it does propose to restrict the entire expenditures upon the Park to such a sum, it certainly never should pass. I do not believe the people of New-York will begrudge twice that amount, if the improvements yet to be completed are prosecuted with the same ability and economy as those now brought into use.

The Manhattan Gas Company gives notice that it will apply to the Legislature for permission to extend its mains and pipes through all the streets and avenues of the City. It is now, I think, restricted to a line south of Fourteenth-street When this proposition takes a tangible form, it would be well to attach a whereas and a preamble, through which the Legislature and the people of the City of New-York, who have suffered so much from the extortions of that Company, may see what use has been made of the enormous profits, as well as the exertions the managers have put forth to break down competition, and retain the monopoly of the business. It would be well, too, in case such a privilege is granted as that asked by the Manhattan Company, to provide for a reduction in the price of gas. When the same Company, in 1855, applied for and obtained permission to water it stock, in order to increase the surface over which dividends must be spread, I was successful in procuring the incorporation of a proviso requiring the Company, after a certain date, to furnish gas at $2 50 per thousand feet, instead of $3, the price they were then charging. Notwithstanding the increased capital, and the decreased price, I believe they have since declared higher dividends than before—indicating that they can endure another paring down, and still enjoy a large return upon the amount they have *bona fide* invested. I am radical enough to fancy a crusade against such an overgrown monopoly as something to be commended, and I think you cannot look over that frightful expenditure for gas that must have a prominent place on your ledger without feeling to bless the hand that smites the monster. What member is emulous of the gratitude of the living masses of New-York? How can he better entitle himself to the regard of all men than by standing ready with a little rider to this application of the Manhattan Company, that will secure a supply of light at a price which, while it will amply compensate the Company, will be just and reasonable?

Where are the regulars? Has "Blue Pill" and "Phlebotomy" succumbed—quit the field, and retired before the unblushing front of the new "isms?" Here is Senator Manierre pressing forward a bill to incorporate a Homœopathic Medical College, and to locate it in the very centre of the "Regular Faculty," and no voice is raised against it. Are we really to be permitted to die in our own way? Are we to be accorded the privilege of choosing whether we will be washed away in a "sitz bath," vomited out of existence with "ipecac," lured into the phantom world by those little globules of *belladonna*, or may life ebb out of a huge lancet gash, made in due form and according to established teachings? Is it safe to allow human beings a license to betake themselves to the other world by any road that they choose to travel? It would seem so, when a serious proposition to make homœopathic sheepskin the equivalent of allopathic parchment can be made unrebuked on the floor of the Senate. One would think that the political spirits of the M. D.'s that in Senate and Assembly have for years battled down this innovation, would be heard from the obscurity of private life protesting against giving these quackeries a hearing. Where is Dr. Bradford, that type of "calomel and jalap;" where is Dr. Tuthill, that pleasant stickler for regularity, that they do not "object?"

The Assembly was a political arena for some hours, to-day—the reference of the Governor's Message, in Committee of the Whole, being the subject matter in dispute. No very new ideas were given birth. Squatter Sovereignty was denounced by those from the rural districts, while the City representatives pitched into the Metropolitan Police bill and the Registry Law. This was all I could gather from the debate,—I suppose courtesy demands that I should call it "a debate," and I must, though it grates a little to do it.

The State Military Association is in session here to-day. Generals and Colonels, and Majors, (being a Major myself I was forced to acquire a knowledge of the order in which military gentlemen take rank,) and Captains, and Lieutenants, are as thick in Albany as they are in popular assemblages at the South. To-night they listen to an address from Adjutant-General Townsend. As Gen. Townsend has made the military system of our State his study, and as he thoroughly understands the science of fighting, (and could practice it too without flinching,) and as he believes in the "pomp and circumstance of war," I have no doubt his address will be well worth the hearing. Where he is to deliver it has not yet been determined. An application for the use of the Assembly Chamber was as promptly denied as was a similar application from the promoters of the Union meeting. So you see "fuss and feathers," the bristling bayonet and the rolling drum, have no preëminence over the patient watchers of the Union.

The weather is mild, and it is pleasant overhead; but even the natural declension of Albany sideways is not sufficient to carry off the slush. That is overshoe deep, at least.

LEO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Bowman Elected Printer to the Senate.

The Plurality Rule Debated in the House.

SPEECH OF MR. HUTCHINS, OF OHIO.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, on the Defensive.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Brigadier Bowman was elected Printer to the Senate to-day, but not until he was raked fore and aft by Senator Brown, who denounced him as a deliberate violator of law, and either grossly stupid or grossly corrupt. The Senator also made allusion to the forced contribution for the *Pennsylvanian* and *Argus*, amounting to $21,000. Should Congress organize, I understand a Committee of investigation will be appointed, as ex-editor Rice, of Pennsylvania, expresses a willingness to make some interesting disclosures.

The Democrats consumed the time of the House to-day in speaking with the view to prevent a ballot, as it was feared a vote would result in the adoption of the plurality rule. This, however, will not be long continued, as many Southern men are now willing to let a vote on this proposition be taken. Several so expressed themselves to-day, who have been violent in their opposition heretofore. Having exhausted all fair means to elect by a majority, they are unwilling to delay an organization by factious opposition. Mr. Sickles' proposition to-day would be admirable if practicable, which it is not. The House cannot force members to vote otherwise than as they please. The spat between Messrs. Hickman and Pryor created quite a stir in the galleries, but Mr. Hickman soon quieted all apprehensions by announcing that he would never appear before Mr. Pryor's court of duello for the trial of any issue in which he (Mr. H.) was interested. The Republicans, seeing that the object of the Democrats was to keep off a ballot, gave way for adjournment, Mr. McRae having the floor for to-morrow. The Republicans still announce their adhesion to Mr. Sherman.

The following correspondence took place yesterday between the President of the United States and the mail contractors now in this city:

TO THE PRESIDENT.

National Hotel, Washington, Jan. 16, 1860.

James Buchanan, President:

Sir—At a meeting of Mail Contractors, held in this city this evening, I was instructed to inform you that they desired an interview with you. I have therefore, respectfully to request that you will indicate an hour to-morrow, if possible, at which it will be your pleasure to grant them an interview.

Respectfully, ANDREW STUART.

FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

Dear Sir—It will afford me very great pleasure to meet the Mail Contractors, and give them a cordial welcome, at 12½ o'clock to-morrow.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Andrew Stuart, Esq.

At the appointed hour, these gentlemen, twenty in number, called, and were handsomely received. During the conversation which ensued, Postmaster-General Holt walked in, and participated. The President and Postmaster-General expressed the greatest sympathy, but could give no comfort, except the promise to issue certificates for last quarters' service, which have, up to this time, been refused.

Facts have come to light here which reveal Miramon's last dodge to raise funds. His banker has established a lottery agency in your City, with directions to deposit unsold tickets with the Mexican Consul. That officer, I understand, after consultation with the legation here, declines to be the depository, as the traffic is illegal, and might involve his official position.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from the Brazil squadron. The officers and crew are enjoying good health. The *John Adams* was about leaving Rio to take her place in the East Indian squadron.

Capt. McComb, of the Topographical Engineers, has arrived here, and will, in a few days, commence preparing his report of the exploration of the Upper Missouri and Yellow Stone rivers.

The Secretary of State entertains a large company to-night, and Madame Anna Bishop inaugurates Willard's concert saloon.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The Navy Department has been informed that the steam sloop-of-war *Wyoming* has reached Rio de Janeiro in thirty-six days from Philadelphia, and that the *Lancaster*, from Valparaiso to Panama, made, for five consecutive days, with steam alone, from nine to ten-and-a-half knots an hour, which speed the flag-officer considers unexampled. The sloop-of-war *John Adams*, after slight repairs, had proceeded from Rio de Janeiro to the East Indies.

A letter has been received from Judge Breese, declining the appointment of Marshal for the Northern district of Illinois.

The Presidents of the various Virginia railroad companies have issued a call, inviting all the Southern railroad companies to meet them in consultation at Richmond on the 28th of February, to consider the means by which they can best secure, either by direct importation or Southern manufacture, the equipments and supplies for the use of Southern railroads.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at the Smithsonian Institute, to-night. The attendance was large. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, Dr. Stiles, of Georgia, and Rev. Dr. Purney, of New-York. The receipts of the year amount to nearly $161,000, and the expenditures to $80,000. The Society have sent about [illegible]00 emigrants to Africa during the same period.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill supplement to the Act of 1851, relative to the liabilities of ship-owners. Referred.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) introduced a memorial of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, for leave to bring their road across the Long Bridge, and connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) from the Select Committee, reported back the bill to prohibit the circulation in the District of Columbia of bills under twenty dollars, with the recommendation that it pass.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) corrected a statement of his remarks on the 3d of January, which represented him as saying that the four millions of Southern slaves occupied a position higher, socially, morally and physically, than any other laborers on the face of the globe. What he said was that their position was superior to that of the same race in any quarter of the globe.

The hour having arrived for the election of Printer to the Senate, Mr. Brown said as he did not intend to vote for the nominee (Mr. Bowman,) he would give his reasons. The first was personal to himself; the entire *Constitution* had, in insulting and discourteous terms, discussed the speech delivered by him before the Mississippi Legislature last Fall, without permit-

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FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE EUROPA.

Correspondence, and Details from Foreign Files.

The mails by the *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., were received in this City last evening.

The screw-steamship *New-York*, from Southampton on the 29th ult., reached this port yesterday, in the morning.

To particulars of these arrivals, obtained by telegraph, we add correspondence and details of interest.

The Emperor left Paris on the 30th ult, for Fontainebleau, where a grand stag hunt was to take place in honor of the Prince of Orange.

The French Minister of War, it is said, is occupied in organizing a corps of reserve to be sent to China, if their services should be required there. Should the departure of this corps be decided on, it will go by the way of Suez.

The *Abeille du Nord* publishes a letter which is worthy of attention. It points to the fact that the Congresses which have established a solid and durable peace have been those which, taking accomplished facts for their basis, have only followed a course clearly traced out for them. Relying on that historical fact, the St. Petersburg journal shows beforehand the mission of the coming Congress, which ought, it thinks, to go to the bottom of the question, and not lay the foundation of a precarious and ill-grounded peace by a system of make-shifts and compromises. "Events," it says, "have lightened its labor for the Congress, and it need only, so to speak, register them in its protocols."

"It appears certain," says the *Pays*, "that the Governments invited to send Plenipotentiaries to Paris have been informed that the Congress cannot meet on the 19th January, and that the day for the first sitting will be fixed at a later period."

The *Wanderer*, of Vienna, in speaking of the pamphlet lately published at Paris, renders homage to the policy of the Emperor of the French, and expresses itself as follows: "Napoleon III. is remarkable for the intelligent choice of his means, for his incredible energy, and for the inflexible perseverance with which he seeks to realize what his convictions tell him will be useful or indispensable."

The Dictator Farini issued a decree at Modena on the 24th ult., enacting that henceforth, and until the final settlement of the Italian question, the States of Parma, Modena and Romagna shall take the collective name of "Government of the Royal Provinces of the Emilia."

Count de Pourtales, the Prussian Ambassador, has arrived in Paris from Berlin.

Count Buol, Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, has arrived at Marseilles on his way to Rome.

The statement in reference to the movements of Mr. Ward, our Minister to China, though incorrect in detail, appears to be essentially true. The *Friend of China* says Mr. Ward left at Shanghai on 2d October, to meet the Governor-General of Kiangsu. Kwanshan, the place of meeting, is where Iliang received Col. Marshall and Mr. McLane; and the Chinese believe that Ho has been instructed by the Emperor to see if the Americans can do anything to arrange matters with France and England. At the same time the Imperial Government is gathering together its very limited means of defence, lest matters should be pushed to extremity. The scanty supply of rice at Pekin, and its consequent high price, may lead to the starvation of myriads of helpless and unoffending persons in the event of energetic measures being adopted by the foreign powers.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The War Panic Subsided—The Pamphlet—The Prince of Wales—The Cornhill Magazine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

London, Monday, Dec. 27, 1859.

The war panic is passing off, and there seems to be an obvious tendency, both in France and here, to a resumption of more friendly relations. The pamphlet attributed at first to the pen of the Emperor, and more recently to that of Monsignor Cyur, Archbishop of Troyes,—in which the dismemberment of the temporal realm of the Pope is forthshadowed as the result of the Congress about to meet in Paris,—has produced a very considerable impression, not only on the other side of the Channel, but on this. This impression is in no way lessened by the assurances given to the Nuncio, by M. Walewski, that the pamphlet was not authorized by Government. The Ultramontane bishops and clergy are deeply moved by the unconcealed ministers addressed to the Papal Court in this remarkable programme of a policy as yet unrepudiated by the official or unofficial journals of the Empire. Everybody believes that, finding himself in a grave dilemma, Louis Napoleon is making up his mind to take a new course altogether in Foreign affairs. He foresaw clearly that he would be unable to induce a majority in Congress to vote the restoration of the Legations; and to escape the humiliation of being left in a minority, with no better company than Naples, Spain and Austria, he resolved to seize the initiative of a decision that had become inevitable. He thus disguises to his own subjects, and to some extent also to the world at large, his moral failure in Italy. Nothing was further from his apparent intentions three months ago, than that which he now is supposed to meditate. When Count Poniatowski was sent to Florence in September, he had *carte blanche* to win adherence to the project of the French Principality in Central Italy—a project to which the Duc de Grammont had already obtained the assent of Pius IX.—the condition of such assent being the assurance that the Romagna would be restored to his Holiness. The obstinate and unanimous refusal of the Italians of all classes to countenance these designs took the profound plotter of St. Cloud completely aback. Failing to persuade and bribe, he resolved to try the effect of frowns and threats. After much resistance the Court of Turin was bullied into driving Garibaldi into throwing up his command; the sinister expectation being that the volunteer army, enlisted by the magic of his name, would become disorganized, if not dissolved, by his withdrawal. The contrary, however, ensued. The troops—though irritated and perplexed by the forced desertion of their General—steadily obeyed his parting mandate. They have clung to their colors and to one another; they have continued their discipline and drill without relaxation; in arms and accoutrements they have daily become better furnished, and a good deal has been done by them during the last six weeks towards placing Bologna and Ferrara in a state of defence against surprise. Meanwhile, the non-intervention policy of the whole of the Northern and non-Catholic Powers has become more and more clearly ascertained; and the advocates of the temporal integrity of the Papal dominions begin to lose hope where they had formerly been confident.

One of the most curious effects of the Napoleonic pamphlet, signed by M. Guerroniere, is that produced in Ireland. For some time past the Emperor of the French has been very much a sort of idol of disaffection in that country, which his uncle was sixty years ago. The bishops and many of the elder priesthood have never countenanced his sentiments; but the curates and many of the monastic orders have made no concealment of their Bonapartism. These are now somewhat at a loss to explain the policy newly inaugurated regarding Rome, with their faith in their French favorite. For the sake of his supposed enmity to England, they would forgive him much; but they have all been just now exclaiming that any partition of the Roman territory is sacrilege: and if in the coming Congress his inscrutable Majesty shall assent to England's doctrine, that countries and populations must be left to choose their own governors, the popularity of his name as a seditious rallying cry will, for a time at least, vanish among the Anglo-Celts. A more genuine piece of good service, and a more disinterested one than this, Louis Napoleon could not have rendered us. The Irish department of the Government had for some time become not a little uneasy at the numerous and undisguised evidences of disloyalty which were mingled with expressions of sympathy for the Pope in many parts of Ireland. A determination to affect not to see or hear what was going on was systematically acted on, because it would have been impossible to admit its serious importance without taking strong measures to discountenance and suppress it. A show of vigilance and indignation was indeed made the other day by Lord Chancellor Brady, who called to account a magistrate in Cork for listening to the rebellious speech of a Rev. Mr. Fielding—his lordship being well aware that the conduct of that easy-going and loyal magistrate had been misreported, and could be easily explained. But there is no mistake about the prevalence of deep and bitter discontent in three out of four provinces in Ireland; the best proof of which is that Government will not suffer in that part of the United Kingdom the formation of Volunteer Corps.

You have seen, no doubt, allusions made in some of our journals to the residence of the Prince of Wales at Oxford; and a good deal of fuss has been made of the supposed intention of his Royal Highness to comply *bona fide* with the requirements of the University, and to partake of its pursuits and pastimes. I learn from some young friends of mine, who have been keeping terms at Oxford during the past year, that the residence there of the heir to the throne is looked upon by his youthful contemporaries rather as a farce and an affront, than as a compliment. The Prince is punctual at chapel, but he seldom is seen elsewhere, never dining in the hall, or mingling, however casually, in the enjoyments and gayeties of the place. Oxford is crowded with sons of the nobility, gentry, professors and opulent merchants of the realm, which this lad of 18 may one day be called on to rule over. Considering the tendencies and exigencies of the coming time, and that the only reliable material out of which his future sceptre can be made is public opinion, one would suppose that the present golden opportunities of learning something of the persons who are likely to take part bye-and-bye in public affairs, and of acquiring an insight into the tone and temper of the most influential class of English society, would not be stupidly thrown away. It seems, however, that things are ordered otherwise; for the Prince of Wales is only allowed to associate with some four or five "youths of quality," whose fathers are chiefly known for their silent subserviency to the Court; and even with these the royal prisoner on parole is never allowed the luxury to having a lark, or even a laugh that is not overheard by his pedantic keepers. He lives in a house apart from the other residences of the collegiate class, and whatever his own feelings may be, there seems to be written above the door, and to glitter from his horse's bridle—*odi profanum vulgus et vices.*

The first number of the *Cornhill Magazine* attracts a good deal of attention. The first paper by Anthony Trollope is liked the best; that by Thackeray himself not so well. Great exaggeration has been current as to the prices given by the publishers for contributions; and every degree of fabulous absurdity has been circulated in town with reference to the editor's own honorarium.

The truth I believe to be, that the author of *Vanity Fair* is to receive three thousand pounds a year for two years certain, in consideration of his services as editor, and of his contributions in each number of the Magazine. "The Virginians" did not take as a story, and the price agreed upon with Messrs. Bradbury & Evans at starting being very high, and it having been stipulated that large sums should be paid monthly, in anticipation of the sale, the author was obliged, at its close, to reimburse his publishers a considerable portion of the money they had so advanced. In point of circulation and profit, there is no periodical in this country which even approaches the success of *All the Year Round.* Of new books, there are few deserving much notice, that of Mr. Davison, on the law of Natural Attraction in Animated Nature, notwithstanding its unconcealed advocacy of Deism, being the most in vogue just now.

There is no party rumor of any sort afloat. The seemingly heterogeneous materials of the Palmerston Cabinet, for aught that appears to the contrary, continue to go well together, like those of a Christmas pie. Whether, when the pie is opened, the birds will begin to sing discordantly, a short time now will tell.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF PARIS.

Reorganization of the City Government—The Octrol—General Improvements—Peculiarities of the Municipal Administration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

The first day of the new year, so precious a holiday under ordinary circumstances, brings with it this year a sad trouble for our municipal people. At 12 o'clock on Saturday night next, Paris will acquire an augmentation in its population of more than 300,000 souls; from a city of 1,200,000 inhabitants it will suddenly become a city of more than a million and a half of inhabitants; the old octroi wall will that night disappear forever as the city limit, and the city will step out nearly a mile in its whole circumference to the fortification wall.

This change requires a complete reorganization of the City Government. From twelve Wards, or Arrondissements, the number is to be carried to twenty. The Mayors, the Magistrature, the Police, the Customs Officers, are to be largely increased, the Wards and Districts remodeled, and their officers removed. The number of employes in the various departments of the Municipal Government was already immense, and it will be doubled by the change. From this results a scramble after places that would do honor to Washington City, to say nothing of the heart-burnings and jealousies created by the promotions in the ranks of the old officers and clerks. The principal details of the new organization—the limits of each of the twenty Arrondissements, the names of the twenty Mayors and the forty adjoint Mayors, the new laws and regulations—have been published. The future city wall, which has a circumference of thirty miles, will have, if I recollect right, ninety-two gates, at which the officers for the collection of the city customs will hereafter be stationed. This part of the municipal service is more than doubled, and the new employes have been taken from among such soldiers of the army as could show the necessary education.

The ground occupied by the old octroi wall is to be converted into a continuous boulevard, and planted with several rows of trees, which will constitute it the handsomest and longest street in the world. The materials of which the old wall is constructed, including the custom-houses, have been sold out in lots to the highest bidder, and their demolition will commence at once. The ground once cleared, the city will regulate the plan of the future boulevard, and indicate to the owners of property the kind of house they may build. Including the streets which now run each side the octroi wall, the new boulevard will have perhaps a width of 150 feet, with a length, in almost a perfect circle, of eighteen miles. This boulevard already contains on the outside a population of more than three hundred thousand souls, which will hereafter rapidly increase, since, being now a part of Paris, it will be a fit residence as well for the rich as for the poor.

The octroi or customs duty charged on the entrance of articles into the city of Paris only applies to provisions, wood and coal. The duty on wine is about 8 per cent., on other articles a little lower. The customs duty thus collected this year by the municipality of Paris will be nearly eight millions of dollars; after the extension of the city limits, perhaps, ten millions of dollars. The expenses of collection are about half a million of dollars. This immense sum, derived from one source of revenue alone, goes far toward maintaining the admirable system of municipal government which has made of Paris the model city in this respect. The tax on houses is also the source of an enormous revenue. Thus, for example, while a suite of rooms rented in a house for a residence, at say 8,000 francs, will pay about 1,000 francs tax to the Government, a store-room, rented at say 5,000, will pay, including the patent or license, the same amount of tax. The tenants pay these taxes, but there is yet the ground tax, which is paid by the proprietor. The taxes are collected in one mass, the Government making no distinction between the State and municipal taxes, so far as the payer is concerned. The division is afterwards made by the officers of the two administrations.

A curious question of jurisprudence has arisen in connection with the change of the *octroi* wall. The people living between the old and the new wall—that is to say, in the annexed district—have been accumulating for some time great quantities of wine and other articles subject to city tax, with a view of being provided for years after they are annexed to the city with articles that have escaped the *octroi*. More than this, immense purchases have been made on speculation, and carried into the *banliene*, (as the to-be-annexed district is called,) there to remain on storage until the annexation takes place. The whole *banliene*, in fact, is said to be glutted with provisions awaiting this event. This evasion of the law has awakened the attention of the authorities, but there seems to be no remedy for it. The city revenue will be largely diminished the first year by this ingenious dodge of the law.

By the aggrandizement of the city about to take place, the Prefect of the Seine will become a Governor of the first class, an *executive* officer next in power and in the extent of his administration to the Emperor himself; for although M. Haussmann already had the control of the entire Department of the Seine, including Paris and several miles of the environs, he has been clothed with powers he did not previously possess. Among other extensions of his power, all the employes in the bureaux of the twenty Mayors, even to the office-boys, are to be named by the Prefect. Ever since M. Haussmann has been in office in fact he has by degrees been centralizing the power of the Department in his own hands, until now he is even more absolute in the government of the city than is the Emperor in the government of the State. Fortunately, this despotic power could not be in abler hands; there is not in all France a better administrative officer than the Baron Haussmann, and it is precisely on account of his remarkable talent, and great industry, that he has been permitted thus to accumulate so much power in his own hands. The Mayors, the Common Council and the Prefect of Police to a less degree are mere tools in his hands, or rather cloaks to his despotism, as are the legislative bodies, so-called, to the despotism of the Emperor. So long, however, as the city affairs are conducted as they are at present, the people will not complain of this one-man power.

The year the Empire was declared, 1852, the revenues of the City of Paris gave a total of ten millions and a half of dollars; last year, that is to say, six years later on, the total receipts were sixteen millions of dollars. And yet the year 1852 was the year that saw inaugurated those gigantic schemes for the embellishment and the aggrandizement of the town. The astonishing thing is, that notwithstanding the extent of public improvements commenced, in progress or finished, since that period, the authorities have not been obliged to increase the revenue beyond the sum indicated above.

It is a source of constant astonishment to strangers—to Americans especially—how such immense improvements can be carried on the whole year round without increasing the city taxes to an absolutely ruinous figure. The explanation is not difficult. The municipality expropriates, "in the interest of the public," in a straight line through any part of the city it pleases, the ground necessary for a wide street. The expropriated property is paid for at a price agreed on by the two parties if possible, but generally by arbitrators, for the one party generally too little, the other always asks too much. These new thoroughfares are always, or nearly always, opened up through the most populous parts of the city, where there exist but narrow and tortuous streets and alleys, where there are no gardens to the houses, and where every foot of available ground bears on it stone buildings, six, seven and eight stories high. Moreover, the Government extends its expropriations on each side of the new street, far enough to permit of the erection of buildings fronting the street, on models approved by the authorities.

The reader will have already divined how it is that these magnificent improvements do not take much money out of the treasury. 1. The expropriated ground not used for the roadway is resold to the city at an immense advance on the previous value—for nearly enough, in fact, to cover the ground used in the roadway. 2. French houses, being all built of large blocks of hewn stone, are nearly as valuable demolishing as standing, and the expropriated houses are sold by the city to "undertakers of demolitions" in lots, the purchasers being obliged to clear the ground, ready for the city workmen to lay down the roadway. After this come the sewers, the gas lamps and the ornamental trees—three items against which there is no set-of, and which cost, in fact, a handsome sum.

The roadway of all the new streets is macadamized, for two reasons: First, because the paved roadway offers a ready and most effective material in the building of barricades, and, second, because the macadam makes but little noise. To prevent dust it is sprinkled every hour of the whole year if necessary. The pavements for foot passengers are all laid with asphaltum, by the proprietors, under the direction of the city engineers.

A new asphaltum has come into use within a year which is now, I believe, exclusively employed, and which is called dry asphaltum. Fine gravel is mixed with the bitumen while melting, in such quantities as to thicken the mixture to the plastic point, and it is thus laid down and then rolled with iron cylinders of several feet diameter. Some of the asphaltum, laid down in the roadway around the Palais Royal about a year ago, is to-day in a perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding the immense number of carriages and wagons of all kinds which pass over it. The system will be tried further as a substitute for the paving stones in the roadway. This system might possibly be useful in the United States, for, being much harder than the liquid asphaltum, it would require a hotter sun than that of New-York to soften it and to receive impressions from the wheels of wagons. The greatest difficulty would arise from the hard freezes and subsequent thaws; but this difficulty might be obviated by the sub-structure. The great advantages of this kind of roadway are obvious; it makes neither noise nor dust, and is almost without expense in the keeping up.

But there is a French municipal law—I do not know whether it exists in any other city in the world—prohibiting corks on horses' shoes. That is to say, there is a heavy tax on corks—so heavy that their use is limited to the carriage horses of the wealthy class; all others, including omnibus and public hack horses, are entirely without this useful adjunct to locomotion. It is a great cruelty to the chevaline race, but it is a wonderful conservator of the city roadways. Moreover, it prevents the rapid driving which is so characteristic and so dangerous a feature of the streets of London and New-York.

There is a word to be said in regard to sprinkling of the streets. The contract here is not made to sprinkle the streets so many times per day—the contractor is simply bound *to keep the dust down*, and wo to him if, in the course of a month, a policeman or any other agent of the authorities sees more than one cloud of dust in his district; a report to head-quarters is immediately made, and if he is not discharged for the first offence, he is sure of receiving this penalty for the second. We thus, in Paris, enjoy as nearly a complete immunity from dust as it is possible.

The new regulation for the height of houses in Paris is as follows: For a street under 7 meters 80 centimeters in width—say 22 feet—the houses cannot be higher than 11 meters 70 centimeters—say 37 feet; for streets under 7 meters 60 centimeters, the houses cannot exceed 14.60; and for streets of 9.75 and over, the houses cannot exceed 17.55—the greatest height allowed.

The enlargement of the city by the annexation of the *bauliene*, is going to require a new map for the use of the city engineers in laying out new streets, in building sewers, &c. To accomplish this in an absolutely exact manner, twenty observatories have been built at different points in the city and environs, high enough to overlook the house-tops and to be within complete view of one another. From these points of observation a correct triangulation of the city can be made, and from this triangulation the engineers will construct trigonometrical maps of immense utility to themselves, and of great interest to the public. The expense will be considerable, but such a map was absolutely indispensable to the authorities. These observatories, constructed of open scaffolding, with ladders all the way up the interior, are an unsightly object on the public places, and intrigue no little the curiosity of newly arrived strangers. MALAKOFF.

GERMANY.

The Conference at Wurzburg—Its Results—Thanksgiving at Berlin—Railroad Development—A Splendid Publication.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Munich, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

The Ministerial conference which I mentioned in my last, and which has just broken up, at Würzburg is likely to prove important in the history of Germany. The representatives of the different Powers there assembled have adopted a programme having for its object the preparation of the way for constituting the German States, *outside of Prussia and Austria*, into a self-existent confederation. The several items of the programme are, if the Hessian papers are right, as follows: 1. Publication of the proceedings of the Frankfort Diet (which are at present secret.) 2. Creation of a Court of the Confederation (Bundesgericht.) 3. Introduction of uniform weights and measures. 4. Uniform rules of procedure in civil and criminal law in the several States. 5. Settlement of the question of citizenship (as regards emigrants and traveling journeymen) and uniformity of legal punishment. 6. Preparation of a general commercial law. 7. Regulation of private banks, and companies authorized to issue banknotes. 8. Introduction of a common Patent Law; and 9, the formation, in connection therewith, of a Committee on National Economy in the Diet. 10. Modification of the war-constitution of the present Confederation. 11. Settlement of the Denmark-Holstein question. 12. Also the question of the Kurhessian Constitution. 13. Ratification of the treaty entered into by Prussia, in the name of the Confederation, (outside of Austria,) with Sardinia, in which treaty the right of Sardinia to Lombardy is admitted. 14. Establishment of a newspaper organ to represent the interests of the united smaller States. 15. Consideration of the present serious complexity of European affairs and their reaction upon Germany.

The provisions of this programme may excite surprise, coming as they do from the Princes and not the people. The whole thing, however, is the first step towards the consummation of a plan which appears to be the only refuge of the smaller States, and has its origin in their fear and jealousy, both of Prussia and Austria. It is evident that some change is necessary and imminent. The country is not satisfied with the present impotent union, and threatens either to put itself under the lead of Prussia, or to explode the whole fabric of the Confederation, and build it up anew. There is no danger of a Republican Revolution, but a revolution or Union is no improbable affair. It is said here in Munich, that King Max send $20,000 a month to the Bank of England, in order to prepare for contingencies, and like many another bankrupt, if he fails, fail rich. At all events, it was imperative upon the Princes to choose. The preference of Bavaria for a Union in which she would be the head, is natural enough; the other governments would rather enter into such a relation with her than with Prussia, because Max is neither so powerful nor so liberal as the Prince Regent. Austria, doubtless knowing beforehand the object of the Conference, fully consented to it, for Austria and Bavaria are on the best possible footing with one another, and the weakening of Prussia is desired by both.

It may be asked whether, after all, the people will not be benefited by measures of such obvious utility as the introduction of common weights and measures, common patent law, &c. These single measures would undoubtedly be an improvement on the present state of things; but who knows in how many other respects the people will be betrayed. For instance, in the affair of the Hessian Constitution, the Conference decided to abide in the main by the new Constitution, which they will force upon an unwilling people to gratify the despotic instincts of the House of Hapsburg. Liberal men cannot trust such a union as this; and I have no doubt that the whole people, in spite of sectional prejudices, would prefer the consistent, calm protection and guidance of Prussia. You will see that it is not proposed immediately to do away with the present Frankfort Diet; only to act *in the Diet* as a unit, and to take the other above-mentioned measures as a concession to the people and a preparation for closer union. The gist of the plan is, that Deutschland shall consist, in the end, of three States—Prussia, Austria and the Union; and these three, further, shall be united by a Confederation like the present, only more efficient, because the parties are fewer. You may easily imagine that Prussia does not look with complacency upon this new turn of affairs; the Berlin Press denounces the Conference as an unjustifiable prearrangement and nullification of the decisions of the Diet. It will undoubtedly be discussed *ad nauseam*, as everything is here; but the future alone can speak with certainty of the matter; and the future, alas! is even more difficult to read and understand than the platitudes of German newspapers!

A private letter from Berlin gives an account of the American Thanksgiving Dinner on the 24th ult. About seventy Americans sat down to a substantial repast of American viands—turkey, mince-pie and pumpkin-pie, (the latter supplied by a New-England lady.) My enthusiastic epicure of a correspondent says of the pumpkin pie: "It was not *exactly* the same as it used to be in America, but formed, after all, as M. says, 'a very good *translation!*' It lacked only that thin brown skin, which we children used to delight to peel off, and eat first!" Notwithstanding the absence of the thin brown skin, our countrymen made themselves very merry with toasts, and speeches, and jokes. Among other comical sayings—a gentleman from Massachusetts spoke for the ladies, claiming it as his privilege, since he came from a town that once received Gen. Jackson with *five miles of girls*; but was somewhat disconcerted by the remark of a gentleman from Virginia, who said that "if a miss was as good as a mile, that meant exactly *five girls!*" Our worthy Minister, Gov. Wright, was present, and made a speech.

The German papers, who only comprehend one thing at a time, about us, came out next day with an account of the "American Dinner in Celebration of the Declaration of Independence!"

On the 12th of this month, it is positively stated, the whole line of railway from Munich to Ratisbon (German, *Regensburg*,) and Nuremberg will be opened. Besides the immense commercial advantages which this road will enjoy, it will form part of many a tourist's route. Whoever has had the patience and perseverence to visit Ratisbon, that oldest of German cities, and the beautiful Walhalla, just below it on the Danube, will rejoice at the abolition of the dismal omnibus ride from Landshut thither, and the ten hours' night posting from Ratisbon to Nuremberg. The inconveniences of this excursion have undoubtedly prevented many from attempting it, who would otherwise have gladly visited the old seat of the Inquisition, (whose torture chambers, with their horrid machinery, still remain in tact,) and looked upon the massive Roman relics and the glorious old Cathedral, as well as busts and beautiful statuary, and the classical architecture of the beautiful Temple of Walhalla.

The German correspondents in Italy say that the remaining 50,000 French troops will return home after the first of January. It is asserted that the contracts for provisions are only to run a month, which seems to justify the expectation above mentioned.

The celebrated house of Piloty have just completed the publication of an art gallery, on which German talent and genius have been nine years employed. It is called "*König Ludwig's Album*," and is dedicated to the Ex-King. It contains thirty-five copper and steel engravings, thirty-three lithographs in colors, six photographs, one woodcut, one "galvanograph"—in all, seventy-six pictures, of the highest order of merit. The price of the whole, unbound, is about $95 of our money; bound in a "splendid portfolio," $112.

There is no more news of importance. The German papers are filled with the Schillerfest. Each journal, having described beforehand and afterwards, in general and in detail, in its political, religious and economical bearings, the celebration in its particular town, is engaged in the endless work of doing the same thing for every other town where Schiller's birth was honored. At this rate, before we hear the last of this Centennial, it will be time to prepare for another! R. W. R.

The Italian Question.

ITS SETTLEMENT UPON THE NATIONAL BASIS.

From the London Times, Dec. 3.

The most striking characteristic of the late revolutions in the Italian Peninsula is the great care with which the animals of sober pace have always been placed in the van of the march. Italy had been waiting nine hundred years, and seemed to be afraid of making too wild a bound out of her thraldom. She gave herself over to the guidance of respectable and honorable mediocrities, whom no one would have suspected twelve months ago of being likely to become members of the revolutionary Governments which should hold Austria at bay. No great, dashing, dangerous man has been born of this great change. No immortality of fame has been won by this vast disruption of empire. Italy stands in the attitude to say, as Charles Albert said, "*Italia farà da se.*" Austria, who had long boasted that her capital was the point of union of the four great races of Europe, and that the German, the Latin, the Slave and the Tartar combined to give strength and majesty to her empire, has now been forced to relax her pretensions to impose her rule upon any large portion of the Latin race. At last she has been rejected from Italy. But the mountain has been removed without a miracle. Not even a Tell or a Hofer has made his way to notice. The events have not given to History a single name she had not writ before. Beyond the crowned heads engaged—who have, of course, their prerogative niche—the names of Cavour and Garibaldi are the only names of statesmen or warriors who will be remembered as conspicuous in the liberation of Italy. Even they were thought too adventurous and too dangerous. Both of them had been displaced; both of them were in retirement. They were too popular, too powerful and too earnest. Italy could not trust herself as to what she might do in her confidence and excitement, if she allowed herself to give such chiefs as these the lead.

The soldier may wait, but the moment has come when Italy must put forth her first statesman. It may do for England to have her highest diplomatic talents lost to her by parliamentary necessities, but to Italy this is a struggle for life or death; the emergency has come, and all eyes have been turned to Cavour. There was no doubt upon whom the choice of the Italians would fall. Victor Emanuel is far too loyal to the cause to remember with acrimony the resignation of Cavour at the course taken upon the peace of Villafranca. The little men in high offices, who hold their high offices because they are little men, and because they cannot become formidable to any powerful interest whatever, would naturally fear and hate Cavour, and would plot for a seat at the Congress, just as such men would plot and intrigue for any other preferment. But if the Italian King and the Italian people were left to themselves, there could be no doubt as to whom they would send to represent them at Paris. Cavour, who, in this Italian revival was the beginning of all things,—Cavour, who by a boldness which with a less fortunate issue might have come to be thought recklessness, had prepared the way for Napoleon III., and made his policy possible. Cavour was the only man who could be properly thought of to perfect what he had himself begun. But it had been rather with desire than with hope that Italians whispered his name among themselves. Although *Italia fara da se*, yet she works under a destiny which presses upon her free will. Cavour alone had refused to be content to act under the conditions it imposed. He had renounced and even reviled the great liberator, and had gone to his own home in disgrace. Who should dare to call him forth? Cavour was under a cloud. But there is a golden side to every cloud; and this cloud, which looked so black on one side, showed symptoms by little particles of light that there was a bright sunshine on the other side. In other words, men began to suspect that it was only M. Walewski and the French Foreign Office who looked back, and the Emperor himself was thought by those who could move in such attitudes to be inclined to smile. It was a delicate matter to take advantage of this supposition. The ice was very rotten, and it was necessary to tread very delicately. If it cracked, Victor Emanuel would be let in once again, even as he had been in the Regency case, and would have to scramble out under the ridicule of Europe; but if it really would bear it would be disgraceful not to try it. If Italy was to be represented at the Congress, it would be a badge of subjection to be represented by any but Cavour. Other men may be Piedmontese, or Milanese, or Tuscans—Cavour is emphatically an Italian. If Tuscany, and Parma, and Modena, and the Romagna are to be shut out from this Congress, to which Naples and the Pope are to be admitted, it would be a desertion of the Italian cause to send any other man than Cavour to sit for Piedmont, if it was possible that Cavour could be admitted. How the requisite assurance has been obtained, with what certainty of approbation in the one quarter where approbation is indispensable, and with what security that no change will come over the councils of France, we are not enabled to say; but at last it does seem to be concluded that Cavour will go to the Congress, and we know that if he goes there it must be with the sanction of Napoleon III.

It is comfortable to deal with a man whose course of conduct we can anticipate with some certainty. If Cavour goes to the Paris Congress we know what he will go there to do. Napoleon III. is upon this point at least as well informed as the rest of Europe; and if he allow Cavour to go to this Congress, we can speculate what he is prepared to allow to be there proposed. It is certain that Cavour will not keep terms with any retrograde policy. If there should be any proposition made to force back upon Italy that miserable condition in which she has so long languished, she will have a bold voice to speak her protest. The Vavassors of Old Lombardy, the Ghibelline Republics, resting upon Saxon and Swabian Emperors, and the modern petty Princes leaning upon Austria, are all passed away. The fiction that order and authority in Northern and Central Italy can only be maintained by the aid of a foreign despotism, is now exploded. Italy is peaceful, but in arms. She is shut out from the Congress, but there will be at least one Italian within the chamber to proclaim her position and to defend her rights. Napoleon III. would hardly have sown this difficulty in the way of a restoration if he had the least intention of going that path himself. So with the Papal question. No doubt the present nameless Piedmontese Ministry contains as faithful and as unreasoning Papists as the ragged Irishman who, according to our yesterday's police report, made the Mansion-house ring with shouts for his Holiness. Some one might have been found who would be content to separate the cause of Piedmont from that of the people of the Romagna. If Cavour goes to the Congress we know what he will do in this matter, and we can judge what the Emperor of the French is content to have done. Cavour's convictions are those of the author of "*Le Pape et le Congrès.*" His voice will be for the independence of the Roman Catholic Pontiff, with a palace and a garden in a free city, and with a dotation from Roman Catholic Christendom. Cavour will range himself with those discriminating sons of the Church who believe that it is better for the interests of their creed that the Pontificate should be separated from the sovereign power, and that the Pope will be a better Christian Bishop when he ceases to be a petty Italian tyrant. It is not, therefore, a light consideration, if our information should be correct, in stating that the Emperor of the French has consented to, or even encouraged, this nomination. We are shown that Austria, Naples, Spain, and the Pope, are preparing a joint course of action in the coming Congress. What Russia will do, an extract which we printed from the *Invalide Russe* some days since, containing a severe lecture to Austria, may serve to indicate. The course of England and Prussia is mapped out before the world. The manifesto just published, if confirmed by this appointment of Cavour, would appear no less certainly to declare the policy resolved upon for France.

The French Court at Compiegne.

AN EVENING WITH NAPOLEON III.

A correspondent sends from Paris to the Liverpool *Journal* a description of private Imperial life at Compiègne, from a friend at Court, who was invited to be present at a "little dinner" with the Emperor and Empress, and a "few friends:"

"The dinner (says my friend in his letter) was most superb. The spirits of the old Bourbons must have rejoiced to behold that, let what will have diminished at the French Court since their day, the eating and drinking is more abundant and *soigné* than ever; and really I could see at once the reason why the Emperor is allowed by the nation to rule the roast so entirely, for none could rule it so well as he. The dresses of the ladies, too! Every satisfaction was experienced by the beholder—that of taste and admiration in particular, but that of curiosity above all! The Empress was attired in a costume of the time of Louis Seize. Why this masquerade no one could inform me, especially as the example was not followed by any of her ladies. The dress suited her admirably, but no explanation could be obtained for the whim, save that it was Her Majesty's custom daily of an afternoon at Compiègne to vary her costume; for, as the Emperor is proverbial for his love of change, it is just as well that he finds it united in the same person. This may be the supposition of a *mauvais plaisant*, but I give it you, never having been able to obtain any other more satisfactory. After dinner the company adjourned to the *salon*. My arm was adjudged to Mlle. A., who seemed to attract much attention by her tone and dress, being a specimen of a species yet unknown amongst us, and imported from England, the *demoiselle à la mode.* This young lady is on the most pleasant terms with the Emperor, and in the morning I was told there had been a most amusing match between them on the terrace of the chateau—a straight walk, blindfold, from the statue of Philomenus to that of Menander—which the young lady won, the Emperor having caused great laughter by having almost walked right through the window of the council chamber, which comes upon the angle of the terrace. The coffee taking was a very pretty sight, the different groups in various parts of the *salon* seemingly on the most easy and familiar terms. I alone being a perfect stranger to them all, stood aloof, looking on, as I thought, unobserved, when, to my great astonishment, the Emperor, leaving the mantel-piece, against which he had been leaning while taking his coffee, walked straight across the room in the direction where I stood. His Majesty walks slowly, with legs much apart, having no spring or elasticity in the hips; and I was observing this awkward gait, when, to my further surprise, he approached, and called me by name, in that peculiar voice through the nose, by which each syllable is rendered clear and distinct, as from an empty vessel. "Monsieur de Sainte M——, I have read your verses; they are very good. Go on and prosper: you are very young, and have a grand career before you." He pulled up his moustache with the left hand, leaving the left corner sticking up, while the right was still drooping; and, as I bowed, in answer to the gracious compliment, proceeded: "We have many authors of celebrity here to-night. P. F——, for instance. Are you acquainted with him?" "No, sire," I returned sharply, for the quest on displeased me entirely. His Majesty saw the effect, and pulled up the right side of his moustache, and again spoke through his nose: "We are going to have '*Le Tigre du Bengale*' to-night; what is your opinion of that piece?" "I think it very clever, sire, but should have thought it rather *risqué* for representation here." His Majesty raised his eyes, and looked me in the face for the first time. He smiled—a curious, grim and meaning smile—and, through his nose, once more replied: "I am quite of your opinion, M. De Sainte M——," then walked back again to the mantelpiece, where he stood alone until the company adjourned to the theatre. The representation was gay enough—none can choose but laugh at the poor Tiger's vicissitudes. After the play we (for by especial favor I was included in the private "Proverbs") were admitted to the *petit salon*—and here, for the first time, did I behold Imperial grandeur *en deshabille.* One or two proverbs were played with great effect, and really very cleverly done, both in composition and acting—M. de Toulongeon and M. Valabreque displaying immense humor and talent throughout. The hours wore on in merriment, "until the bell of the castle tolled one," when a proverb was proposed by Madame le Comtesse W——, in the performance of which it was announced that the whole company were to join without knowing it. Some two or three ladies, and half a dozen gentlemen then rose and began to jump and dance in the most grotesque manner, laughing the while so heartily as to cause the audience to catch the mirth, and the cachinnations became general, then Mad. W—— was asked for a song, and, standing up, she waved her crinoline, and sang Grassot's song of "Gnout, gnout!" with such inimitable humor that the whole company was convulsed with laughter, and began to look at each other in amazement to guess the proverb thus illustrated. When Mme. W—— had sunk back exhausted into her chair, the Princess M—— was called upon for her contribution; and, rising, she begged, in virtue of her position, to be allowed to sing a diplomatic song quite appropriate to the occasion. "Now shall we learn the solution of the proverb!" said the company, who prepared to pay the greatest attention to the ditty. The Princess is quite young, tall and thin, with rather a melancholy cast of countenance, therefore the astonishment was great indeed, when she, too, began to jump from side to side, with one hand waving the fan above her head, with the other flapping to and fro her crinoline, and bursting forth with the following diplomatic ditty:

> "Monsieur de Metternich—
> Monsieur de Kopernich—
> Des brequets phosphoriques—
> Des alumettes chimiques—
> Des anes et des bouriques
> Sont allés á Zurich," &c., &c.

and so on for several minutes, amid the now uproarious laughter of the company and the announcement that the performance being over, the audience had nothing further to do than guess the proverb all this wild folly was meant to illustrate. Many attempts were made, but unsuccessful, and at last the originator of the idea was called upon to explain, and gave the solution as "*Plus il y a de Fous plus on rit*," an old English proverb, which may be said to find its French equivalent in "the more the merrier," without its selfish addition of "the fewer the better cheer." My informant of all these gay doings concludes his letter by saying that none laughed more merrily than himself during the scene, but when retired to his own room, he was seized with such a fit of sadness that, instead of going to bed, he sat down and wrote a tremendous ballad, to be called the "Two Banquets at Compiégne," the one being that given by Louis Dix Huit to the deputation before his entrance into Paris, escorted by the Allies—the other that of last week. France is, in both cases, watching on the terrace, beholding the shadows as they pass and repass before the windows. I will send you a copy as soon as it is completed.

Rumored Changes in the French Ministry.

Correspondence of the London Morning Chronicle.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

A great excitement reigns in our political circles. Many rumors are afloat, and the result has been a decided *baisse* at the Bourse. I must relate to you what these rumors are, praying you to bear in mind that they are but *on dits*, and must be taken with due reserve.

A total ministerial change is to be made. Count Walewski gives up, so says rumor, the portfolio of the Foreign Office. He will be replaced by Count de Persigny, now Ambassador at the Court of St. James. M. Roulland, now Minister of Public Works and Worship will be replaced some say, by Monseigneur Cœur, Bishop of Troyes; others say, by Monseigneur Menjand, the Emperor's Chaplain and Bishop of Tours. There is a rumor to the effect that M. de la Gueronniere will replace M. Roulland; but as he has by common consent been named author of the *brochure* that has caused all the agitation, I should say this was a mistake. M. Billault is to retire from the Ministry of the Interior, and be replaced by either M. Pietri, formerly Prefect of Police, or by M. de la Gueronniere. M. Billault succeeds M. Delangle at the Ministry of Justice. To continue the changes—MM. Fould and Magne, Ministers of State and Finance, are to resign. Rumor has not as yet named M. Fould's successor, but arranges that Prince Napoleon will resume the Ministry of Algeria and the Colonies, as well as becoming henceforth Minister of Marine. He will have the title of President of the Council of Ministers, and will act as such during any absence of the Emperor.

M. de Persigny is still here. His not returning to his post in London gives a semblance of truth to the rumors I have just recapitulated.

The Issue in the United States—The North and Slavery.

From the London Daily News.

The reason why the deeper and more earnest feelings of hatred to Slavery which the execution of John Brown kindled in the Northern States of the American Union is not dying out but increasing in intensity is, that the citizens from the first distinguished between the generous motives of that heroic old man and the calamitous mistake he made when he chose insurrection as a means of attaining his wishes for the liberation of the African. The apologists of American Slavery in this country, who represent the New Englanders as desiring those consequences which they see, but which Brown did not see, must have followed his success, have the means of knowing that the assertion is entirely unfounded. The intelligence of that rising was received by the true friends of the negro throughout the North with profound regret. It was seen at once that the best thing that could happen for the cause of liberation was the prompt suppression of that movement. It is a senseless calumny which the advocates of Slavery, whether in Virginia or Middlesex, utter when they pretend that the North wishes to see fire and slaughter carried into the homes of the white people in the South. We are at a loss to conceive what cause is to be served by these assertions. Made at Richmond or at Washington, they are explained by the medium of excited party feeling with which every occurrence is viewed; but how an English journalist can sit down and write such libelous nonsense we cannot for the life of us imagine.

But let us not be misunderstood. If the North regretted John Brown's enterprise, and could not wish him God-speed, it was not for any tenderness to slaveholders. The man who holds his fellow-man in slavery, treats him as a chattel, breeds from him with as little regard for marriage ties as if he were an animal, is a moral outlaw; society may find, or fancy it finds, its interest in protecting his life and his "property" but it does so at its own peril. Before long a certain retribution overtakes it. In all ages of the world men have acknowledged rights which are older than civil society, and immutable; John Brown rose to vindicate those rights on behalf the helpless slave, and when, having failed in his endeavors, he had to listen to his fate from the Judges of Virginia, the condemnation of the Court was to him as the idle wind. He knew that there is no power in human society, no trick of convoking assemblies and making laws, and dressing up magistrates and judges, which can make it wrong to strike down a slaveholder in order to set his prisoner free. So far the North sympathised with him, and will sympathise, as long as there is a preacher to proclaim that God hath made of one blood, all the nations of the earth, as long as there are public teachers to affirm that man made in the image of God has a divine right and title to liberty. It is a disgraceful abuse of language to talk about the "wickedness" of John Brown's attempt against the slaveholders. Morals cease when Slavery begins. Conventional manners, or spurious religious sentiment, or contract to live by certain rules, there may be; but how talk of morals when the first duty of man to man is set at naught with daring iniquity? John Brown before he died saw that he had acted wrongly in leading so many men into an enterprise which had not in it the elements of success. Others, in a better position to form an impartial judgment of his conduct, condemned him for not seeing that in a slave insurrection the innocent would perish with the guilty, that the materials did not exist for creating a new society on the ruins of the old, and that success would only be the commencement of anarchy. This is the prevalent opinion and feeling of the North, and all the hubbub which the South is making at Washington, after cutting an exceedingly ridiculous figure at home, is made to bully the North into tolerating and protecting it a little longer in its master crime. Why should the North make itself the accomplice in the perpetuation of Slavery? Why, above all, should *we* declare that *our* credit or interest is concerned in the maintenance of a domination which can never be anything but hateful to freemen? When we are told that as Englishmen, feeling an interest in the spread of our religion, laws, and manners, we are concerned in the perpetuation of Slavery in the Southern States of America, we are compelled to remark that the assertion is a foul aspersion of the English name and character. Our religion, laws, and manners forbid and annihilate Slavery. The Anglo-Saxon race, of all races of mankind, can assert its superiority without invading the rights of other races less favored in their development. Let the Southern slaveholders not be flattered into the hope that they will get sympathy here. Assuredly they will not. History and political science tell us what fate is in store for them—not insurrection and extirpation, but protracted, wearisome, and certain ruin. We shall see it, and there will be none to pity. The Union will not be dissolved—there is little danger of that; but the Union cannot save Slavery. The North will not bear forever the burden of Southern crime.

The mail-steamer *Anglo-Saxon* brings word that the Virginians have executed the remainder of the prisoners made at Harper's Ferry. Some of the more reflective friends of the Southern cause will blame them for carrying the law too far, as they blamed them for hanging Brown. We do not blame them. Their instinct is truer than the judgment of their friendly critics. They must be violent, because they have nothing but brute force on their side. Those who have public reason and public conscience with them can gather strength from moderation in the hour of triumph; but leniency on the part of the Virginian Government would be utterly unmeaning and impose on none. The Southern slaveholders are on an inclined plane. They will be hurried on from outrage to outrage until the measure of their iniquity is full. We have nothing to do with the grave controversy which is now waged in the great Republic but to learn its lesson. That at least we can do; or if not, at all events we will not suffer ourselves to be dragged back by overweening journalists here at home to the degradation of morals and intellect from which we emancipated ourselves thirty years ago by an enormous ransom. If we institute services of swift ocean steamers and invent Atlantic cables, it is not that we may familiarize ourselves complacently with the tone of thought and feeling prevailing in Carolina. The attempt to naturalize the slaveholders' doctrines here, in whatever guise, is doomed to failure. Englishmen have nothing to do with the difficulties which the Southern planters have brought on themselves by peopling the soil with negroes. All we care about is to keep our own honor clean, as we shall do, whatever unauthorized persons may say or write in our tone.

Destruction by Fire of the Royal Castle of Denmark.

From the London Times.

It has been briefly mentioned by telegraph that the Palace of Fredericksborg, in Denmark, had been destroyed by fire. There are two royal residences in Denmark which bear nearly the same name. The one, close to Copenhagen, is Fredericksberg, built in the 18th century by Frederick IV., in the Italian style, and afterwards enlarged by Christian VI., and from the balcony of which there is a magnificent view over the city, the Sound, and the coasts of Sweden. The other palace, that of Fredericksborg, which has been just destroyed, was five miles from Copenhagen, and was the Pantheon of the glories of Denmark. It was divided into three parts separated from each other by fortified fosses. The principal edifice had four stories, with handsome towers and pinnacles. It had vast cellars extending under water, for the chateau stood on an island in a lake, but they were built so substantially that no dampness could penetrate. What more particularly attracted the attention of strangers visiting this place was the chapel, situated in the left wing and embellished with sculptures, pictures, and the most exquisite carvings in wood. King Christian the Fourth himself turned several of the arabesques and flowers in ivory found there. The altar was a masterpiece of workmanship, and had no less than 150 kilogrammes of silver employed on it. Over the gallery stood an escutcheon with the arms of Denmark, surrounded by those of the knights still living of the orders of the Elephant and of Dannebrog. In an adjoining hall were the escutcheons of the deceased knights, and among them that of Napoleon I. The hall of the knights, one of the largest in Europe, being not less than 150 feet long, was all of marble; its handsome mantel-piece had been unfortunately injured by the Swedes during the wars. The ceiling was ornamented with innumerable figures, groups, and symbolical and emblematical representations of all kinds, intermingled with sentences in the Latin, Danish and German languages. It was a real *theatrum mundi*, and twenty-six artists were employed on it for seven years. The portrait gallery was unique of its kind, and of great value for the history of Denmark. Each sovereign had a space reserved for him, and round him were grouped the members of his family, ministers, and all who had made themselves conspicuous under his reign. In the collection were portraits of the astronomer, Tycho Brahe, the poet Holberg, the historian Suhm, and numerous others. The portraits of Struensee and the unfortunate Queen Mathilda, were not suspended in the gallery, but visitors were shown the words "O, God, keep me innocent!" which the Queen had cut on one of the windows with a diamond ring. Fredericksborg was, as has been above mentioned, situated in the middle of a lake, a site expressly chosen by Christian IV., who was an experienced sailor, and one of the most popular kings ever known in that country. It was his favorite place of residence. The courtiers laughed at the idea of building a palace in such a spot, but the King paid no attention to their remarks, and by the aid of English architects and workmen, whom he procured for the purpose, succeeded in carrying out all his plans successfully, and completing a magnificent pile of building.

Walter Savage Landor on the State of Italy.

In a letter to the London *Times*, Mr. W. Savage Landor says: "The French can never long be free; the Italians of the north can never long be slaves. Ardent in their aspirations, they are calm and steady in their march towards the recovery of their rights. The air of Venetia and of Etruria is of the same temperature; the pulses of the heart are the same in both. Italy is the only country that can present to Europe a balance of power. The finger of France has lowered the scale on her side. It is only by the Union of all Italian States and their dependencies that the fairest portion of the globe can long exlet in peace or recover its lost prosperity. England will no longer be apprehensive of injury by the canal (if canal be practicable) across the Isthmus of Suez. She will enjoy the full benefit of trade with Italian Companies now impoverished, but not ruined utterly. There are cities in Italy and Dalmatia destined to be as opulent and enterprising as Venice and Genoa were in former times. Russia is interested—I will not say equally—in the resurrection of Italy under one supreme ruler. She has obtained a privilege on the Mediterranean; she will obtain a similar or greater one on the Adriatic. Austria is crumbling to pieces, and can neither help or hurt us. She refused the former in the Crimea, the latter she has exhibited in Italy with constancy and success. This is over with her now. Russia may do us either service or injury, as she lists; but she well knows which is best for her. She abates her desire to snatch the turban off the Sick Man's head; she sees him wasting away irremediably, and she will attend his funeral decently and demurely. Meanwhile a fable may be acceptable to your readers, who will not find it in 'Æsop' or 'La Fontaine.' A traveler had been receiving a legacy left him by an old relative, and was returning homeward with a part of it, when he was accosted in a threatening attitude by a stalwart young man who stood before him. Almost at the same instant ran up another from behind, and offered him assistance. 'Don't be afraid,' cried he, and tripped up the traveler's heels. It appeared by their winks and grimaces that they were confederates. They threw him face downward and rifled his pockets. They told him then very civilly that he might get up and stand upon his knees—no higher; that they would send a priest to comfort him and hear him confess. Presently a fat priest came up, and devoutly said, '*Ave, mi fili!*' holding out his hand for some money in repayment of this *funzione*. Being told that he had none left, the priest d—d him heartily, adding, 'The devil a mass will I say for your wicked soul, nor shall anybody else, under pain of excommunication.' The traveler took up his flaccid purse, and found only a false *louis* at the bottom."

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Affairs at the State Capital—New Police—Future Elections—Astounding Election Frauds—United States Senator—Future Politics of Maryland—Senator Douglas—Maryland Finances—A View of Southern Trade with Baltimore—Wedding—Weather—Harbor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.

Our State Legislature is now in session at Annapolis. Its proceedings are, and will be, looked to with deep interest. Measures of decided moment, having especial reference to Baltimore, have already been introduced. Amongst these is a Metropolitan Police bill, to regulate the Police Department of our city. This, to us, is a matter of vital importance. For four or five years past the cry has gone forth—and not without just cause—that the rights of citizenship within our corporate limits have been set at naught and trampled upon with impunity. The elective franchise, sacred in all its privileges, has, to the full knowledge of every intelligent observer, been made a mockery—a common by-word—and sunk almost into irremedial degradation. Ruffianism and violence have trampled it into the very dust; so much so that decency has become disgusted with the shallow pretence now afforded, through this instrumentality, towards securing privileges of freemen. Life, limb, property, honor—all that honest people hold most sacred—have been set at defiance in order to secure and maintain partisan ascendancy. In the political machinations outworking these results, our police system, it is alleged, —and, indeed, known—has grown pestiferously corrupt. Men who, from their official robings, have been looked to for protection, as legalized conservators of the public peace, were the first to encroach upon its rights! They were used, or made willing tools of, rather to destroy than shield from abuse the holy privilege of elective franchise. Policemen who supposed their "bread and butter" depended upon the success of the party placing them in power, spurned duty, and acted with an eye single towards securing the triumph of their specific partisan coadjutors. These are facts coming within direct range of my own observation. I do not design this remark as applicable to all who held office in the Police Department during past fraudulent elections. There were some honorable exceptions, but these suffered as a reward of honesty. Thus the executive arm, however guarded, was rendered comparatively powerless, and a disfranchised majority made to suffer and endure grievous wrongs at the hands of a reckless minority. Our Police at present are entirely controlled by the Mayor and City Council, and, of course, subject to the dominant party.

Their subsistence, therefore, depends not so much upon merit and good behavior, as on the continuance in power of the party to which their votes and peculiar electioneering services can be made available. Hence, all past experience has shown that men incapable of discreet or wise forecast—a quality seldom found with mere politicians or partisans—are not apt to give virtue its true consideration, or look far ahead for rewards flowing therefrom, when the present is provided for, in the way of substantial aid, though flowing through a dubious channel. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, but great mistakes are often made in its too precipitate application. Pursuing a wrong course may have its direct, momentary salutary effect, but never can ultimate in profitable results.

The Metropolitan Police bill at present before our Legislature seems well digested. It gives nearly the same number of policemen we at present have, but places the appointing power in the hands of Commissioners, subordinated to State authority. Appointees hold office for five years, or during good behavior, and are to be selected wholly upon merit. They are also preferred for reappointment. This is the substance or spirit of the bill. Provision, of course, will be made to levy a tax out of which the entire Department must be paid. With a Police system thus arranged, where every man's interest—his bread and butter—will be dependent upon a faithful discharge of duty, independent entirely of political predilections, we can henceforward guarantee, not only fair elections, and an equitable exercise of the right of elective franchise in Baltimore, and throughout Maryland, but freedom from lawlessness and ruffianism which heretofore has been our disgrace. There are hopeful indications that the law will pass.

Efforts will also be made—are now making—to pass measures looking to a general improvement upon our election system throughout the State. Prominent in this movement will be the passage of a Registry Law, with other needed restrictions upon voters and the ballot box. A division of the Wards of Baltimore—now twenty of them—into election precincts, is called for, and no doubt will be granted. Our city at present is capable, at a fair contest, of casting about thirty thousand votes. This would average fifteen hundred to each poll, and two and four-fifths, or nearly three votes per minute; more than could under the circumstances—allowing time for fighting, challenging, disputing, shooting, rowdyism, ruffianism, &c., such as we have had—possibly be balloted. Some of our larger Wards now poll nearly or quite four thousand votes. In these, therefore, you will readily perceive the utter impossibility of having, though it were desired and agreed to by all parties, a fair election. Another evil has been the congregating of vast crowds at these places, tending to riot and inconvenience, confusion and mischief. We are told in Scripture that where two or three are met together, there will the good spirit be to aid, comfort, counsel, &c. If, therefore, the transverse be true, where many are assembled—and the fact is often demonstrated, especially of late years at our Baltimore elections—an evil spirit is likely to be present. With two or three voting precincts in the smaller, and four or five in the larger, Wards of our City; having at the same time a reliable police, a good Registry Law and other judicious restrictions, my word for it you will never again burden your columns with accounts of disgraceful election riots in Baltimore.

Efforts have been making to have the Legislature impeach and depose Judge STUMP, of our City Criminal Court. A petition with over two thousand signatures—respectable names—has been presented to the Legislature of this purport. He has not quite two years to serve. My impression is, that, upon the humane hypothesis of not wishing to molest a vanquished enemy, the old man will be allowed to remain undisturbed.

A book, embracing nearly four hundred pages, in the form of testimony legally rendered and elicited, narrating incidents of fraud, violence, &c., at our recent State election in Baltimore, has just been published. It is designed to be offered to the State General Assembly as evidence, by Reformers contesting their seats in that body, and will tell strongly against Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS and Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS, when called upon to defend the right to their seats in Congress. This is, perhaps, one of the richest productions of the present century. Never was more rascality and political knavery compressed within the same number of pages. It shows the election to have been a monstrous fraud, effected through instrumentalities which should cast a blush upon the cheek of Satan himself. I have never read its like before, and never expect to again. A full insight is given into the mystery of "cooping." These details are in *minutiæ*, and though blistering with shame, are so novel, so foul, so ridiculous withal, so funny, so graphic, that they would make a saint, however dignified and solemnized, burst into irresistible laughter. Munchausen sinks into insignificance compared with it. Circumstances are told and sworn to which would make quills start from the fretful porcupine. After perusing this document, it is easy to account for the sway rowdyism has had in our metropolis.

My impression is, however, that the members claiming to be elect from Baltimore, both in the House of delegates and in Congress, will not be unseated. So far as the Legislature is concerned, it would require the entire session to investigate the matter. There are also other causes operating at Annapolis as well as at Washington, which, in all probability, will shield the parties referred to.

So far as I have been able to learn, there is no doubt that Hon. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE will be reëlected to the United States Senate. The matter has not yet been brought up in caucus, nor will it for some weeks. The only way his defeat could be effected, would be by the Americans uniting upon some other man, with disaffected Democrats. He, however, must be a Democrat, perhaps more unpalatable than Mr. PEARCE.

So far as national politics are concerned, all evidences now indicate that Maryland will go Democratic at the next Presidential election. The American Party has lost its foothold, from demoralization at Baltimore and want of nationality. It cannot unite with Republicanism, except upon some candidate whom ultra Republicans would refuse to accept; and it is too restricted, too impotent, to control the Republican organization of the North. The propose Registry Law and police reform will be apt to destroy its monster majority here in our city, which for some years has controlled the State. Thus, unless something more encouraging than appears at present comes to light, Maryland will unquestionably verge into Democracy, though of a more conservative character than heretofore marked the old Democratic Party when Whiggery was alive.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has, by all odds, more friends in this State than people are disposed to give him credit for. The young Democracy will support him, and very many who were and are both Whigs and Americans. A goodly number of BUCHANAN's office-holders in the Custom-House and Post-Office secretly desire his nomination. It would not much surprise me to see him get the Maryland delegation to the Charleston Convention. If nominated by that body, he is sure of the electoral vote of this State. And there are plenty I could name who think seriously he is the only man the Democrats could be sure of electing in 1860. The *Weekly Dispatch*, a very good paper, published here, edited and written for by several prominent lawyers, is at at present the Douglas organ. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is for him.

Gov. HICKS, though recovering slowly from the severe operation of lithotomy, performed on him some weeks ago, is still suffering considerable pain and not altogether out of danger. His recent Message is highly spoken of by all parties. It sets forth State affairs in a clear, concise light. Our entire public debt is not over sixteen millions of dollars, and about fourteen millions of this results from subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a concern now almost worthless.

Mayor SWANN has not yet fully recovered his health, though he is recovering. He has been absent from the Executive Chair since before the last State election and will probably not resume it for some weeks. He talks of making a trip South. I think he is much wearied with political life.

Business, generally speaking, is dull. There are those among our merchants who calculate considerably upon an increase of trade in this port, to grow out of the political sentiment which agitates our country regarding Slavery. They think Southern men, incensed against the North on account of Abolitionism, will carry this feeling into business intercourse, and, as a result, forsake New York and seek Baltimore henceforward to make purchases. Selfishness would bid me hope for such a result, but practical observation, a pretty fair knowledge of human nature, and considerable acquaintance with the philosophy of political economy verifying the truth of that incontestible axiom, that the "Laws of trade are omnipotent," even though "Cotton be king," demonstrate plainly that men forget politics, religion, together with other abstract or social feelings, and think solely of their pockets, when their attention is turned to business.

I find subjects have increased upon me, and this epistle has grown too prolix.

I was over in Washington several days of last week, being bored as a gallery spectator of abortive scenes, speeches, &c., in the House. It was Niggerism, Abolitionism, Slavery, Anti-Slavery, Lecomptonism, Anti-Lecomptonism, crimination and recrimination all the time. I absolutely grew sick of such trifling, and wished never to see or hear of nigger again. It was like a big country school, composed of boys badly managed. Members looked wearied and ashamed of themselves. People of Washington, and outside of Congress, have become petulantly impatient. Nothing was heard of disunion, except from a few self-ambitious political demagogues, who would sell high at their own estimation, but could be bought cheap if taken at the value set upon them by sensible men. Organization, to my mind, is a mere matter of time, and must eventually settle upon the election of Mr. SHERMAN to the Speakership, though he is not my choice.

Great complaints exist throughout the Departments and with people of the District, on account of money being intensely scarce. Almost all Washington is said to be verging upon bankruptcy. The financial distress caused by delay in organization, ramifies everywhere in the Federal metropolis. It is actually painful to behold the care-worn, woe-begone countenances.

Cold weather with us has ceased. Our harbor is open, and navigation uninterrupted. Amusements are prosperous. MURDOCH just closed a splendid engagement at Holiday-street Theatre. The RAVELS are now there.

The marriage last night of a distinguished New-York artist to one of our beautiful young Baltimore belles, was an occasion especially attractive. A large company was present, among whom were many celebrated artists—gentlemen and ladies—of Baltimore, New-York, Philadelphia and Washington. The entire *fête* came off in superlative style. Miss HARRIS, the lovely and accomplished daughter of our much esteemed citizen, Doctor HARRIS, was the happy bride. I will leave you to supply the fortunate Benedick's name. It was a feast of love, flow of soul—a living panorama of loveliness. Long life, health and happiness be their portion! XENOPHON.

BALTIMORE ROWDYISM.

ELECTION FRAUDS REDUCED TO A SYSTEM—VOTERS IN DURESS.

The testimony taken in the investigation of the recent election frauds in Baltimore was laid before the Legislature a few days since. It bears directly upon the case of the contested seats of members of the Legislature from Baltimore City, and develops a systematic plan of rascality. We copy from the Baltimore *American*:

TESTIMONY OF PETER FITZPATRICK.

This witness is an unnaturalized Irishman, who had lived 18 months in the city.

Question.—Did you vote at the election on November 2, 1859, and if so, in what ward?

Answer.—I was compelled to vote the American ticket in the Tenth Ward.

Question.—How many nights previous to the election did you spend in the Tenth Ward?

Answer.—I was cooped there four nights and three days.

Question.—Where and by whom were you cooped?

Answer.—It was between Baltimore and Fayette streets, on Holiday-street, to the best of my knowledge, by this here party of "Ras Levy's and "John English's" crowd; I don't know many of them, but I know a few of them.

Question.—State the circumstances of your being cooped and having voted?

Answer.—They took me on Saturday night before the election, dealt me two blows with a billy on the head and two on the knees, to make me drink liquor; and after they compelled me to drink, they made me take oath on the Holy Evangelists I wouldn't tell anything I saw down there after they let me out; *then they put me down in a big cellar, and put me through a hole in the wall into the next dwelling*, which was unoccupied on the second story; when I got in there, there were about fifteen in there before me, and from fifteen, up to Wednesday, the number increased until, to the best of my knowledge, they had about eighty or ninety; and, on Wednesday morning, they took us out six at a time, to vote the American ticket; I told them I wasn't entitled to a vote, and they said if I wouldn't vote, I should die; there was a good many others that they served in the same way; knocked them down with billies and slung shots and took their money and their watches; I am a good Reformer, and if I had not had a wife and two children, *I would rather have died, than have voted their American ticket*; as soon as the polls were opened, they were looking out of the windows, and they fired on the Reformers, and after the firing was over, they came up and took us out six at a time to vote; after I had voted, and I was one of the first six that came out, one of them told me to go home—which I did; in the afternoon I was taken sick and had to go to bed, and stayed there until next day; I was wearied and the kind of stuff they gave us to eat and drink would have sickened a horse; *they brought up liquor by the bucket full, and only gave us half enough to eat.*

A VICTIM OF THE "ROUGHSKINS."

The evidence of J. Justus Ritzmin shows that this witness was also "cooped" and compelled to vote. He testifies:

On Monday morning, about 8 or 9 o'clock, I was near the sugar-house, where I was at work, and had no work there to do; I therefore went to the State tobacco warehouse, and inquired of a German at work there whether I could get any work; he pointed to a young man in the warehouse and said to me apply to him, consequently I went to him, and he engaged me to work there at $6 a week for the whole year; I went to work, and at about 11 o'clock he told me that we would be stopped at 4 o'clock, and that we would go to another warehouse on the Point; after a while he told me to come along with him, and that I might either put on my coat or leave it in the office; three others and myself got into a boat, went over the dock, and then crossed over Union dock, and so went to the corner of Wilk and Caroline streets; he stood there with us awhile, took me by the arm, and then led me and the two others into a house there to a bar, where we were treated; while I was drinking another man present in the house said to me, "As soon as the work here is done you can go back to the other warehouse;" after a while our conductor came and led us through the back of the house into a court-yard, and then, apparently through one or two yards, until we came in front of a crowd of men, about five or six, armed with clubs, and guns, and other weapons, standing at a sort of entrance through the fence or partition between two houses; immediately I was pushed from behind, and caught by the arm by one of the crowd, and dragged through the opening; at the same time another German, not one who had accompanied us, was pushed through immediately behind me; the conductor and the two others I saw no more; after we had been got through the opening into the next house, as I have stated, another man came and *led us into a little dark room, where we were kept a few minutes*; while we were there, the man with me began to make a noise, trying to break the planks out, &c.; immediately thereupon the door opened, and three or four men appeared, one of whom struck the poor fellow on the head with a club, which felled him to the ground; *a second one raised an axe and struck at him through the doorway*; seeing the intention of the man, I pushed the door too, so as to intercept the blow, which fell upon the door, beat it back against my mouth and hurt my lips severely; the party then came in and searched us thoroughly, taking everything of any value from us; I had only a small pocket knife, which they took; my companion they made strip, and as he drew off his shoe his money fell out, a few quarters and some small money; we were left locked in for a while; *then the captain of the coop came, opened the door, and led us down stairs to a small trap-door, which led to the cellar*; as we were going down, I in front, my companion was pushed down violently, and falling against me, we both tumbled down into the cellar; *here we found ourselves in a dark hole, full of all sorts of men, with one solitary candle to give us light; there I was kept until Tuesday afternoon*, when the captain came down and selected the oldest of us; I was called by name, and led up stairs to the second story, and put into a large room, which was also full of persons who were similarly cooped; there I was kept until Wednesday morning, the day of the last election; on Wednesday morning, after nine o'clock, we were brought out by threes and fours, and had tickets put into our hands; *I examined the tickets which were given me, and know they were "American" tickets*; I recognized them by the names of the candidates, the black stripe down their length, the head of Washington at the top, and the extreme narrowness of the ticket; three others and myself were brought out, and led by the rowdies holding us by the arm, up to the window of the Second Ward polls, and voted; we four then were put into a carriage, and driven around through the town, through streets which I did not know, *to various polls, and we were voted five or six times*; we were then driven to the Holiday street polls, voted again, and then shut up in the coop there next to the polls, in the cellar; we were then brought up into a room, and ordered by the captain of the coop to change clothes with some seven or eight other cooped individuals, which most of us did, but I retained my own clothes; the captain changed clothes with a German, taking a nice hat and black overcoat, in exchange for his cap and coat, which were of little value; *we were then voted again at these polls*, and then we were led on foot to Baltimore-street, where an omnibus awaited us, and we were packed in till it was full, and driven down to the coop-house at the Second Ward again; *arrived there we voted again at the Second Ward*, and then we were driven around in the omnibus to various polls *and voted some six times*, until we came to a poll the other side of Ensor-street, where there was a great crowd, hustling and pushing, screaming, &c., in spite of which we were led up by the arm, by the rowdies, through the crowd and compelled to vote; I was let go for a moment, while the rowdies who had held me joined in the hustling and pushing, and seeing the chance I dodged into the crowd and escaped to my home; *I voted at least, in the various Wards, sixteen times, compelled each time to give a different name*; none of the judges said anything to me, or any of us, that I heard, except one judge at the polls near Ensor-street, who asked me how long I had lived in the city; I told him two years; the rowdies behind me said to him, "All right! all right!" and the Judge took the ticket without further question; the treatment of some of those in the coop was disgusting and horrible in the extreme; *men were beaten, kicked and stamped in the face with heavy boots*; in the cellar of the Second Ward there were about seventy or eighty persons locked up, not allowed to be about for a moment to justify the wants of nature, and in the upper room of which I have spoken, as many more; the three men who were with me voted, each of them, as often as I did.

Question—Give the names of any of the parties on the tickets which you voted?

Answer—I read Harris on some of them, and Davis on some of them, and the name of Colson; I do not remember precisely; and Whitney's name was also on them.

Patrick Finnigan testified as follows:

Question—Where were you taken by the parties who cooped you?

Answer—I could not say exactly, but it was in the neighborhood of Gay-street.

Question—What did they then do with you?

Answer—They took me down along Gay-street to the double pump, near Odd Fellows' Hall, and there I called out "Watch;" a policeman came, and then they let me go; I went round to the watch-house and told Capt. Brashears all about it, and that the parties had pretended to arrest me for a murderer; he told me to come down the next morning and see if I could recognize them and make a charge against them; I then left the watch-house; when I got outside I met two men, one of whom I knew, and they insisted on my going along with them, and took me down to Holliday-street, between Fayette and Baltimore streets, put me in a room in "Ras Levy's" house, and kept me there until the morning of election; in two rooms there were about sixty or seventy other persons cooped; *they beat me severely with billies and espantoons*, and I had the marks on my body for some two weeks; on the morning of election, they took me out, right after the firing, *and made me vote*; the man who held me did not want to let me go, but a gentleman came over, and insisted on my being let go, and so I was.

Question.—While you were in the coop, did you see John Hinesly there?

Answer.—I did; I saw him there on Sunday night, when I was taken in; I then called to him by name, but he wouldn't say anything to me, and then they beat me; he went out for a little while, and came back afterwards; I saw him in the coop afterwards; I think it was Tuesday, or it may have been on Monday; there were others cooped besides myself in the room when Hinesly was in there.

BERMUDA.

Fine Weather at the Demise of the Old Year—Gaiety at the Summer Islands—Masonic and Theatrical Demonstrations—Marine Mishaps—Successful Bazaar—News from Barbados, Antigua, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BERMUDA, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1859.

We are enjoying very fine weather here as the Old Year is dying out. The temperature is too mild to think even of a fire in one's parlor; and as for an overcoat out of doors, no one would wish to invoke the charge of eccentricity by donning such a garment. The whole country still wears its emerald robe, and flowers are blooming most beautifully wherever any pains have been taken to cultivate them.

The Bermudians have been enjoying themselves in various ways during this holiday week. The Masonic body, of which there is a large number in the Colony, celebrated with great *éclat* the festival of their tutular saint on the 27th inst. The street parade was more than usually brilliant by the number of military officers who (being "brethren of the mystic tie") took part in this display. Following this, a theatrical performance was given, on the evening of the 28th, by the officers of the newly arrived Regiment, the 39th. These popular and cultivated gentlemen of the Queen's Army seemed to be as much at home in the "sock and buskin" as they are in the harness of war; for, let me not omit to remark, there are but few regiments in the service that can boast of a greater number of Crimean heroes than the 39th.

Another demonstration, combining the useful with the ornamental, has also just come off. I allude to a bazaar got up, by a committee of ladies to aid a fund for providing a manse for the Presbyterian minister of these islands. This exhibition of curious, tasteful, and serviceable articles, was opened on the 28th, under the auspices of our popular acting Governor, Col. MUNRO, and his lady, and lasted two days. There were upwards of 500 visitors on the first day; and as the place where the bazaar was held—the spacious new hotel building—afforded abundance of room, there was no undue pressure or jostling amid the great crowd. The bazaar has yielded the handsome sum of $750.

A fine American ship, the *Hero*, of New-York, SMITH, master, eighteen days from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, laden with cotton, put into the port of St. George, in these islands, on the 18th instant, in a very leaky state. In entering the port she sustained damage to her false keel. The condition of the ship renders the discharge of her entire cargo an absolute necessity.

The brig *Jabez*, of this port, which left New-York on the 3d of October last for Newfoundland, and which was looked upon as a missing vessel, since no tidings whatever had been heard of her at Newfoundland or any other Northern port, arrived here yesterday from Demerara. It appears that this vessel contended for St. John's up to the 20th of October, but incessant gales, and the crew being exhausted, compelled the captain to bear up for the West Indies. The *Jabez* was forty-five days out from New-York when she reached Demerara.

The flour contract with Government has been taken here at 30s. 5d. per barrel—to run for three years.

The packet from the West Indies arrived here last night, bringing accounts from the Windward Islands to 12th December. As I have already sent you, under date of the 21st inst., a summary of West India news to the 5th December, you cannot expect much information now from that quarter. Indeed, there is very little of any moment to summarize.

From Barbados the dates are, as I have said, to the 12th inst. There is no political intelligence worth narrating. The commercial news comprehends the arrival of several vessels from the United States with breadstuffs, &c. The vessels that arrived between the 5th and the 12th were: the *B. E. Cornell*, from Boston; the *Irma*, from Philadelphia; the *Mary Lowell*, from Machias; the bark *May Flower*, from New-York; the *Sam Small*, from Norfolk; the *Atlantic*, from New-Haven; and the brig *Icarian*, from New-York. The market at Bridgetown was therefore well supplied. Flour sold, in bond, at $5 91; Corn Meal (Brandywine) $5 67, and Jersey, $5 52@$5 38; Bread, in bags, at $4 75@$4 94. The weather at Barbados was most beautiful for the rapidly ripening crops.

From Antigua the dates are also to the 12th inst. The crop of sugar was rapidly maturing, and promised well. The Military Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, Sir JOSIAH CLOETZ, had arrived at Antigua, for the purpose of inspecting the new local Volunteer Corps of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, which the Legislature caused to be embodied. There was great stir in consequence of this distinguished officer's arrival, and the people were delighted at the fine military display which our local troops were enabled to present.

There is nothing whatever of interest from any other West Indian Colony. Yours, &c., ****

Opening of the "Inebriate's Home."

REVIVAL OF THE WASHINGTONIAN REFORM.

A movement having for its object the reform of inebriates, and intended to be conducted upon the principles of the old Washingtonian Reform, has been commenced by several active friends of temperance, and a meeting to inaugurate the reformation was held last evening at No. 154 Chatham-street. At this place a large hall has been leased for one year, and fitted up for the purpose of holding temperance meetings. Connected with the hall are also sleeping-rooms, where the poor drunkard can be furnished with temporary shelter and repose, and have food supplied to him when it is required. In a word, it is to serve as a temporary home for this unfortunate class of persons until they can be cared for by their Washingtonian friends.

The hall was well filled by persons of both sexes, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. Shortly before 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Hon. GEORGE HALL, of Brooklyn, appointed to preside. He expressed the great pleasure he felt on being called upon to preside on such an occasion, and remarked with much earnestnesss upon the importance of such measures as were now proposed for the rescue of a most unfortunate class of our fellow-men from the vice of drunkenness.

Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Inebriates' Friend Society, was the first speaker. He had been pressed into the service against his sense of what belonged to his professional engagements, though not against his sympathies which were fully with this movement,—a movement which he had long regarded as a necessity, and which he had endeavored years ago to inaugurate in Baltimore, where he formerly resided. The Inebriate's Friend Society contemplated no interference with any existing Associations, but was intended to give them greater efficiency for the rescue of the intemperate. They would help the fallen and hopeless inebriate to keep the pledge after he had been induced to take it. They would procure employment for them; protect them as far as possible from harsh treatment, and demoralizing and degrading incarcerations for petty offences; procure suspension of judgment in cases where the authorities could be brought to believe that the Inebriate's Home was a more fitting place for the offender than the Penitentiary or Workhouse; and restoring to his family, his friends and society the outcast, so far as the means furnished would allow. They would rely on the public for support in carrying out these praiseworthy efforts. Should they succeed, it would be a saving of thousands of dollars to this tax-ridden City, in the prevention of pauperism and crime.

An ode, composed for the occasion by Dr. SNODGRASS, was sung by the audience, and Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, Mr. FAULKNER, the wharf preacher, Rev. Mr. DEIHL, Rev. CHAS. E. JONES, of the Mariners' Church, Mr. GALT and others made brief addresses. Mr. WILSON, of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, sung some humorous songs.

Letters were read from Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, expressing his cordial approval of the movement, and wishing it every success; also, from Rev. Dr. TYNG, bidding them God-speed in the good work. Hon. CHAS. C. LEIGH, No. 563 Broadway, is the Treasurer of the Society. The meeting adjourned to Friday evening next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 17.

$4,000 Tenn 6s '90	85	100 Mich. Cen. R. b.30	36⅛
7,000 Va. State 6s	91⅛	50 do. s10	36⅜
5,000 do. s60	89⅞	50 do. s60	36⅜
21,000 N. C. State 6s	94	150 do. s60	36⅜
4,000 Mo. State 6s	79¼	100 do.	36⅜
5,000 do. s30	79	100 do. b30	37
1,000 Cal. State 7s	82¾	6 Mich S. & N.I.G.S.	15¾
500 do.	83	100 do.	16
1,000 Har. R. 1st M.	94	70 Panama Railroad	127½
1,000 Har. 2d Mt. B.	93	50 do. b60	127⅛
20 Bank of New-York	100	200 Ill. Central R. s60	57⅛
62 Union Bank	99	100 do. btwk	57⅜
25 Phœnix Bank	104½	100 do.	57⅜
80 Del. & Hud. Ca. C.	91¾	100 do. btw	57⅛
50 do. b60	91⅞	15 Cleve. Col. & C. R.	94¾
110 do.	92	10 do.	94⅝
200 Hud. River Rl'd	41¾	160 Gal. & Chic. R.	62¼
100 do. b60	41⅞	50 do. s30	62¼
100 Pen. Coal Co. at 60	82½	100 do. s15	62
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	75½	10 do.	62
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	16	100 do. b30	62¼
50 N.Y. Cent. R. b15	74½	100 do. b60	62⅜
30 do. c	74½	22 Cleve. & Toledo R.	19½
200 do. b60	74¼	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	62½
900 do.	74⅜	300 do.	62⅜
100 do. btw	74¼	450 do.	62¾
50 do. s15	74⅛	100 do. b60	63
5 Erie R.	8½	200 do. s15	62¾
200 Harlem Railroad	9½	100 do. b30	63
200 Reading R. b60	37¾	200 do. b60	63¼
100 do. b3	37¾	400 do. b10	62½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. St. 6s s30	79	5 Del.&Hud.Can.Co.	92
3,000 do.	79⅛	20 Cleve. & Tol. R.	19½
2,000 Brook. City W.L.	99¾	150 New-York Cen. R.	74¼
12,000 do.	99⅞	30 do.	74⅜
5,000 Erie 2d M. B.	90¼	100 Panama R. s60	127
3,000 Erie R. 4th M. B.	48½	50 do. b60	127¾
5,000 Mich. Ct. R. 8 per ct. M.S.F.C.B. b30	90	50 Ill. Cen. R. b10	57⅜
		200 do.	57¼

TUESDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

Money affairs in Wall-street have further improved to-day, and it may now be said that business among the Banks and Brokers has been fully restored to its accustomed steadiness, after the sudden and severe pinch of the past fortnight. The difference, however, in the price of Money from the early December rates, continues about 1 ₽ cent. per annum higher on all first-class negotiations, and from 1 to 2 ₽ cent. on fair securities. The rule for demand loans to the Stock Brokers is still called 7 ₽ cent., the supply to-day being quite free, and some few exceptions being made on select Collateral at 6 ₽ cent. Some prime double name mercantile paper, 4@6 months, is also going at 8 ₽ cent., and 60-day bills at from 7 to 8 ₽ cent., outside of Bank, of course. The Bank return of Saturday, which was favorably construed, has helped the tone of the market to-day, while a further rise in the Foreign Exchanges has taken away the inducement to cheap sales of business paper by the Importers, who some days since were anxious to remit in advance of their ordinary Bank accommodations.

The additional business, to-day, in French and English bills for the *Arabia's* mail was not equal to yesterday's large demand, on account of the rise in rates, though considerable purchases were made on London, at 108½ for first-class transient bills, and 108¾ ₽ cent. for standard drawers, early in the day. At the close of 'Change hour, several of the leading houses advanced to 109 ₽ cent. Francs were also held somewhat firmer, f.5.19⅜@f.5.18¾.

The speculative movement in Stocks was rather duller than usual, especially late in the day, when the second or afternoon session of the Brokers closed very tamely, though at steady, and in some instances firm prices. The Federal and State Stocks have improved with the restoration of quiet to the market for Money, and we note a rise of 1 ₽ cent. in United States Texas Indemnity fives, and higher bids for the New Loan of 1874; the former 99¼, the latter 100⅛ ₽ cent. Missouris are 79 ₽ cent., Virginias 91, Tennessees 85, and Brooklyn City 6s—which fell off last week to 98½—sold at 99⅞ ₽ cent. In Railway Bonds the bidding was somewhat higher, but only a few inconsiderable parcels were sold. The advance in Delaware and Hudson is maintained, and the City Bank shares are generally higher, in the bidding, than last week. The variations of the day in the cash sales of New-York Central were scarcely ⅛@¼ ₽ cent., and the stock opened at 74¼, then sold at 74⅛ ₽ cent., and soon after there was a demand in the Street, for cash settlements, at 74⅜ ₽ cent., the price closing in the afternoon at 74¼@⅜. There was a further recovery of 1 ₽ cent. in Michigan Central, the bids closing 36½ ₽ cent. The demand for Chicago and Rock Island was firm, and the price steady, and a steady ruling in Galena and Chicago, and Illinois Central, at about the last prices of Monday. Panama and Pacific Mail a fraction less firm. The general market finally closed active, the attention of the operators on the Exchange being again directed to Washington, where the dead-lock in Congress excites some concern in the business mind, not so much from the apprehension of serious trouble in finally organizing the House of Representatives, as from the delay which has grown to be both inconvenient to the public creditors, and unreasonable and distasteful in the waste of time and legislative dignity.

Private dispatches from New-Orleans to-day, state that Sight Exchange on New-York is up to 99⅜@99¾ ₽ cent., which arrests all present remittances of Specie in that direction.

Monthly statement of the Receiver of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

Nov. 30—1859. RECEIPTS.		
To balance per last report	$176,736 77	
Less bills for supplies omitted	14 81	—176,721 96
Dec. 31.		
Rents collected	1,070 00	
Old rails sold	20,003 39	
Discount on currency	66 25	
Acceptances issued for wood	2,404 14	
Ontario Steamboat Co	27 20	
Northern Railroad Co	111 60	
Car keys loaned Conductors	10 00	
Charter of steamer	300 00	
Damaged goods &c. sold	555 35	
Freight and passenger receipts	608,791 54	—633,339 47
Total receipts		$810,061 43
DISBURSEMENES.		
Dec. 31, 1859.		
By interest on first Mortgage Bonds		$151,725 00
By Paymasters for expenses		222,321 84
By charges on freight		164,308 98
By Long Dock Co. for interest		30,466 08
By acceptances for supplies		4,856 64
By D. S. Magie for coal		702 00
By Winslow, Bush & Strong ac. judg't		15,000 00
By Rent Chemung Railroad		2,500 00
By rent Elm. Jeff. & Can. Railroad		2,083 34
By sundry ticket balances		9,402 75
By int'st on acc't and disc't on unct. money		428 99
By sundry bills for supplies, &c		123,545 81
By amount applicable to pay interest on first Mortgage Bonds		55,545 00
		782,866 43
By balance on hand		27,175 00
Total		$810 061 43

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, January, 1860.

The exports, hence, during the week, of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, were $1,494,899, against $687,260 same week last year.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $108,800, including $74,000 for customs; paid out, $75,690—balance, this afternoon, $7,793,905.

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Institution has made the usual dividend.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.
Philadelphia	3,210,000	3,215,000	593,000	675,000
North America	2,763,179	2,836,697	554,267	671,813
Farm. & Mech.	3,963,535	3,967,842	905,648	820,622
Commercial	1,512,000	1,509,000	203,000	223,000
Mechanics'	1,701,104	1,689,067	208,403	249,925
N. Liberties	1,267,000	1,278,000	220,000	265,000
Southwark	1,018,474	1,014,964	208,723	209,069
Kensington	815,030	821,530	133,386	144,079
Penn Township	817,916	822,848	141,420	142,476
Western	1,280,130	1,271,859	248,[illegible]25	200,046
Manuf. & Mech.	1,128,830	1,156,116	130,885	117,245
Commerce	615,317	602,223	178,833	159,999
Girard	2,113,920	2,087,623	291,373	224,452
Tradesmen's	588,381	574,730	96,596	116,109
Consolidation	464,724	464,689	58,890	59,290
City	783,788	758,074	88,233	111,411
Commonwealth	425,554	423,776	77,265	97,396
Corn Exchange	413,806	391,139	53,424	63,266
Union	387,413	400,050	61,673	72,900
Total	25,248,051	25,275,219	4,453,252	4,561,998

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 16.
Philadelphia	1,605,000	1,596,000	246,000	219,000
North America	1,606,465	1,711,904	265,950	243,785
Farm. & Mech.	2,931,455	2,857,280	382,960	371,885
Commercial	711,000	717,000	150,000	148,000
Mechanics'	844,261	854,255	155,130	150,410
N. Liberties	840,000	811,000	120,000	115,000
Southwark	722,149	676,472	99,615	96,330
Kensington	545,890	586,644	121,530	118,410
Penn Township	540,801	550,638	87,750	90,925
Western	900,056	851,888	122,200	116,650
Manuf. & Mech.	579,965	605,530	107,705	105,315
Commerce	505,416	455,956	78,475	85,820
Girard	971,542	904,349	180,130	209,720
Tradesmen's	393,500	406,766	78,898	82,390
Consolidation	257,719	268,283	83,725	94,425
City	377,444	398,252	100,415	97,390
Commonwealth	241,142	271,740	106,825	100,725
Corn Exchange	245,165	227,589	87,955	101,185
Union	215,859	233,673	90,351	96,365
Total	14,161,437	14,984,519	2,675,623	2,672,730

Real Estate Sales....JAN. 17, 1860.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Brick house and lot No. 30 Downing-street	$3,400
2-story brick house and lot No. 144 Franklin-st	8,900
2-story do. do., No 398 Canal st., 18 6x30 and 24	4,800
3-story do. do., No. 323 Canal-street, 21 5x80.1	23,550
3-story do. do., No. 165 West Nineteenth-st., 15x62	3,675
3-story do. do., No. 167 West Nineteenth-st., 15x62	3,850

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 32 bbls. Ashes, 751 bbls. Flour, 13,030 bush. Wheat, 29,298 bush. Corn, 2,875 bush. Oats, 4,563 bush. Malt, 1,850 pkgs. Provisions, and 781 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₽ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 500 bags Santos, on terms not ascertained. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 77,853 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SON, 33,250 mats, and 1,020 bags Java, 33,262 bags Rio, 4,450 bags Ceylon, 3,926 bags Maracaibo, 1,350 bags Laguayra, and 600 bags of other descriptions. We now quote: Java, 15c.; Rio, 10¾c.@12½c; Maracaibo, 11½c.@13c.; Laguayra, 12c.@13c.; Ceylon, 13c.@14c., ₽ ℔.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Jan. 14—New-Orleans	72,000
Jan. 14—Baltimore	15,000
Jan. 14—Philadelphia	2,000
Jan. 17—New-York	33,262
Grand total	122,262

COPPER—Is in less request, at previous prices.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand, at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ₽ ℔., and other grades at proportionate prices.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been confined to 100 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $14 50; and 65 tons Jamaica do., at $13 50 ₽ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are in slack request, chiefly at from $3 87@$4 37 ₽ 100 ℔s. Mackerel are salable and steady, including large No. 1 at $16@$16 25; medium No. 2 at $13 75@$14; and large No. 3 at $9 62½@$9 75 ₽ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring are inactive, the former at $22@$24 ₽ tierce, and the latter at $3 25@$4 25 ₽ bbl. Smoked Herring are moderately inquired for, at 27c.@28c. for scaled, and 17c.@18c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly, though no very important change has occurred. We have heard of sales, since our last, of 8,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 15@$5 25; extra State at $5 30@$5 45; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85 ₽ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 65	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is fair in demand at former rates. Sales to-day 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80, for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 65@$6 60 ₽ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 85@$3 90 for Jersey, $4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is moderate. Prices are sustained.

FRUIT—Valencia Raisins have attracted more attention at 8¼c.@8½c. ₽ ℔. Malaga Raisins have been lightly dealt in, including Layer at $2 50@$2 52½, and Bunch $2 35@$2 37½ ₽ whole box. Currents are in request at 6c.@6¾c. ₽ ℔. Other kinds are quiet. Sales by auction, 750 boxes Messina Lemons at $1 60@$1 65; and 4,558 boxes Messina and Sorenta Oranges at $1 90@$2 31 ₽ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and the market for most kinds has been depressed. Sales have been confined to 5,600 bushels, including ordinary Milwaukee Club, at $1 22, in store; Chicago Spring, at $1 20; and prime Red Southern at $1 35 ₽ bushel. Corn has been freely offered, and has been in moderate request at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels at 83c.@85c., chiefly at 83c.@83½c., for Yellow Southern; 82c.@83½c. for Yellow Jersey; and 83c.@84c. for White Southern, ₽ bushel. Rye has been very quiet at 88c.@92c. ₽ bushel; sales 2,000 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy; sales 9,500 bushels State and Western, at 74c.@80c. ₽ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada, at 45½c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@45½c.; State, at 45½c.@46½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 42c.@44c.; Southern, at 40c.@42½c. ₽ bushel. Mr. EDWARD BILL has prepared the following statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1859:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 13, 1860	170,773	411,421	—
New-Orleans	Jan. 1, 1860	4	—	—
Philadelphia	Jan. 10, 1860	3,956	52,821	—
Baltimore	Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—
Boston	Jan. 6, 1860	731	—	—
Other Ports	Jan. 1, 1860	15	—	—
Total from Sept. 1, 1859		175,479	464,242	—
To about same period, 1858		83,787	412,425	319,352
To about same period, 1857		444,055	3,088,120	680,234
To about same period, 1856		554,275	6,417,428	2,431,880

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Jan. 3, 1860	23,205	—	—
Other Ports	Latest dates	2,769	—	—

HAY—Sales to-day 400 bales North River, at $1 06¼@$1 18¾ for shipment, and City use, ₽ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Sales 250 bales Jute at $95 ₽ ton, and 500 bales Manilla at 6½c. ₽ ℔. American is inactive, and nominally quoted at from $160@$200 for dressed, and $120@$150 for undressed, ₽ ton.

HIDES—Have been freely offered, and prices lean in favor of buyers. The inquiry, however, is limited.

HOPS—New have been in demand at from 12c.@18c. ₽ ℔.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig have been reported at $24 50@$25, ₽ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are inactive.

LEAD—Has been in slack request at old quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted rather less attention, yet prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 200 bbls. New-Orleans at 51c.@52c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovada at 30c.; also, by auction, 105 hhds. and 30 tcs. do. do., at 21½c.@25½c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been very quiet, at $3 43¾@$3 50 ₽ 280 ℔s. Week's receipts, 1,568 bbls. Stock, 9,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, chiefly at 44c.@44½c. ₽ gallon. Sales to-day 600 bbls. Week's receipts, 2,165 bbls. Estimated stock, this morning, 6,500 bbls. Tar is inactive, ranging in price, nominally, from $2 12½@$2 62½ ₽ bbl. Week's receipts, 1,514 bbls. Stock, 3,500 bbls. Resin, especially common, has been inquired for, at $1 60@$1 65 for common, to arrive, and delivered from yard; $1 65@$1 67½ for strained; $1 70@$1 90 for No. 2, ₽ 310 ℔s.; $2@$4 for low to pale No. 1, ₽ 280 ℔. Week's receipts of Resin, 1,928 bbls. Estimated stock of common, 4,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 17, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	1,568	4,410
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	2,581	2,492
Resin	2,771	12,243
Tar	1,514	—

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Whale, Sperm and Linseed, at former quotations. Crude Whale, 48c.@52c.; Crude Sperm, $1 37½@$1 42½; Linseed, 57c.@59c. ₽ gallon. Other kinds are neglected.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 30,000 pieces; including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 64 by 64, private terms; 3,000 pieces, 64 by 64, 5⅝c.; 3,000 pieces, 60 by 68, 5⅝c.; 10,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5¼c.; 9,000 pieces, 60 by 64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to 350 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 25 for old Mess; $17 12½@$17 25 for new Mess; and $11 50 for old Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ₽ ℔. Bacon has been inactive, at 8c.@9¾c. ₽ ℔. Lard has been less sought after, at drooping prices; sales 200 tierces and bbls., at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ₽ ℔. Beef is salable and steady; the day's transactions comprise 250 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₽ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 75 ₽ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₽ ℔. Cheese is selling at 9c.@11½c. ₽ ℔.

RICE—Sales 600 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 25 ₽ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 150 bags Pepper, at 8½c. ₽ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 300 hhds. Cuba at 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; 27 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7⅞c.@8c; 40 hhds. Texas, on p. t.; 112 hhds. Melado, at 5¼c.@5½c: and 1,150 boxes Havana, part at 7¼c.@8¾c. ₽ ℔.

TIN—Has been very quiet at old figures.

TOBACCO—Has been in request, and sales have been made since Friday last of 76 hhds. Kentucky, at 5½c.@11c.; 32 cases Seed Leaf, at 7½c.@16c.; 264 bales Havana, at 32c.@42c.; with 561 bales Yara, and 100 bales Cuba on p. t.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@25½c., chiefly at 25c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 8,000 bush. Wheat, in bulk, at 6d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 100 bbls. do. at 2. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 250 boxes Cheese at 25s.; and 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s.; and 300 bags Clover Seed at 25s. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton and 500 bbls. Resin on p. t.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

The market for beef Cattle is dull, the supply of inferior quality being greatly in excess of the demand. For prime descriptions there is an active inquiry at previous rates. The following was the range of prices for to-day:

Choice quality, ₽ 100 ℔s.	$9 50@	$10 50
Prime quality, ₽ 100 ℔s.	8 75@	9 75
Fair quality, ₽ 100 ℔s.	8 00@	8 75
Ordinary quality, ₽ 100 ℔s.	7 50@	8 00
Common quality, ₽ 100 ℔s.	6 50@	7 00
Inferior quality, ₽ 100 ℔s.	3 50@	4 50

COWS—Sales 260 head at $25@$60.

SHEEP—Sales 5,700 at 5c.@5½c., live weight, and 9c.@11c., dressed, ₽ ℔.

HOGS—Sales 2,063 at $7@$8 ₽ 100 ℔s., net.

LAW REPORTS.

General Sessions.

TRIAL OF KARPLES FOR EMBEZZLEMENT AND LARCENY—SECOND DAY.

The trial of Henry Karples, Jr., for embezzlement and larceny—the specific charge against him being the sending of twenty barrels of flour, on a forged order, to a firm in New-Haven, from the mills of Hecker & Bros., in whose employment he was engaged as delivery clerk—was continued yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day, the Court having sat on the previous day till near midnight to finish the testimony. The most striking points against the young man were, his confession of guilt, as testified to by a single witness, and his flight into Canada. These, probably, would have been sufficient to convict him, without demur on the part of the jury, but for the astute manner in which his defence was managed by his counsel, Messrs. Oakey Hall and Edmon Blankman. As it was, they fairly won Judge RUSSELL to charge directly in the prisoner's favor. The Judge told the Jury that the offence committed by Karples—supposing him to have committed one—could not be one of embezzlement, inasmuch as the flour had been in the possession of Hecker Bros., and they could only, therefore, pass upon the indictment for larceny. After commenting upon the testimony, the Judge asked what evidence there was against him, except his confession? Confessions, he proceeded, were to be received with much caution. There was no evidence that the order was forged, except the alleged confession, and confessions were the worst species of evidence ever presented to a Court and jury, because there was in most cases, as in this, no person present but the witness and the party making the confession, and the latter's mouth being closed on his trial, he could offer no explanation, while the witness might have an object in perverting the substance of the so-called confession, or might do so inadvertently, through infirmity of memory. The Judge quoted *Greenleaf on Evidence*, relating to Confessions. It rested, he said, with the jury to receive the confession of the defendant or to reject it. Was the evidence conclusive as to the guilt of the prisoner? Might it not be consistent with the hypothesis of his innocence? His good character was to be steadily kept in view. The circumstance of his flight into Canada was not to be taken as evidence of his guilt, for fear operates differently on the minds of men, and an innocent person, suspected of crime, might fly because he was suspected.

The Jury retired at 3 o'clock P. M., and not having agreed at a late hour, were locked up for the night.

United States Circuit Court.

BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

The United States vs. McAvoy.—The question which arose in this case and others, whether the indictment was valid, being found at a time when there was no United States District-Attorney, came up this morning. Judge ROOSEVELT, who appeared for the United States, said that the consequences of this doctrine, if such a one were to be established, were so serious, that he did not feel disposed to have the matter brought up without further time for preparation and consideration of the matter than had been allowed this time.

Judge BETTS, after some remarks about the question, said that he thought better, as the matter had been brought to the attention of Judge INGERSOLL in the first instance, he should prefer to have the matter go over until next Tuesday, when Judge INGERSOLL would be here, if his health permitted, and he could confer with him on the point.

So the cases all were put over till that time.

The United States vs. William Slavin.—A motion was made this morning by Mr. Ridgway for the prisoner, to quash the indictment on the ground that he was indicted by the name of "William Slavin, otherwise called William Sawyer," for taking a letter from the Post-office, which was not "addressed to him the said William Slavin," without adding the words "otherwise called William Sawyer."

The Court refused to quash the indictment on this ground:

As this indictment was one of those found when there was no District Attorney. The question was also raised as to its validity on this ground, and it was put over till the same time.

The McKenzie Case.

Alexander McKenzie vs. Jane McKenzie.—This noted case, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court, and has been reported in the TIMES, has been concluded for the present by the disagreement of the jury, who were finally discharged.

It is stated that the jury stood eleven to one for the defendant.

John McKeon for plaintiff; S. J. Glassey and Chas. N. Emmerson for defendant.

A Minor in the Army.

Application of Margaret Niaroney.—This was an application of a Celtic mother for the discharge of her son Patrick from military duties and the privilege of "dying for his country." She averred that he would not be 20 years of age until the 6th of March next, and that he was a good, honest boy—the "stay of her life," if his Honor "plazed." He never drank nor did anything naughty.

Counsel for the applicant contended that as the recruit was a minor, he must be discharged.

Uncle Sam appeared by one of his officers, and stated that Patrick had received the benefit of an appropriation of about $33 of the public money, and that when that sum was refunded he would be allowed to go *ad libitum*. The matter was before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, who postponed it until Wednesday.

John Brady for petitioner.

Sheriff Case.

Benjamin Newhouse vs. James C. Willett.—This is an action to recover of the defendant the value of certain property, consisting of household furniture alleged to have been wrongfully taken by him as Sheriff. The amount sued for is $218. The case is on trial before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas. The defence is, that the property belonged to one H. R. Prentiss, and that it was seized in pursuance of a judgment recovered against him by Charles S. Benson, in 1857; that subsequently to the seizure the warrant under which the property was taken was discharged, and that the Sheriff immediately returned to said Prentiss the possession of the property, the value of which is now sought to be recovered, since which time the defendant denies any knowledge of the same. Case still on.

Fincke & Lafough for plaintiff. A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Marsaicles vs. Bulgor.*—Judgment for tenant.

Sludge vs. Clark.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Bartholomew vs. Cozzens.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Creery vs. Willett.*—Judgment is ordered in favor of the plaintiff on demurrer.

Mamon vs. Philes.—Motion decided.

Calendar—Wednesday, Jan. 18.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 100, 102, 104, 108, 110, 111, 116, 9, 119, 120, 121, 122, 127, 130, 8, 86, 1, 52, 57½, 96, 114.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 79, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 483, 485, 487, 491, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 513. *Part II.*—Nos. 338, 1,642, 296, 252, 406 to 410, 412, 414, 416, 422, 426, 428, 434, 436.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 303, 329, 423, 433, 432, 441, 455, 459, 321, 323, 35, 7, 461, 469, 471, 473, 479. *Part II.*—Nos. 358, 294, 324, 416, 435, 436, 442, 444, 446, 452, 82, 310, 268, 352.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 59, 60, 86, 252, 281, 282, 287, 332, 333, 334, 122, 100, 1624, 255, 256, 257. *Part II.*—Nos. 323, 121, 313, 68, 267, 319, 351, 353, 354, 356, 357, 362, 363, 364, 22, 19.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—HUSBAND TO ORDER—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—JEANIE DEANS, OR THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

BOWERY THEATRE—TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMANCES—GIPSY GOWER—LAWYER VERSUS MUTTON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—HALVEI, THE UNKNOWN—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—THE FOUR LOVERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE RED RANGER—TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCES.

HOPE CHAPEL—MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF'S DRAMATIC READINGS.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY—TRYING IT ON—WOMAN'S WHIMS.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE—WAUGH'S ITALIA.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ROSSITER & MIGNOT'S PAINTING "THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress preserves its attitude of masterly inactivity. In the Senate, various bills of secondary importance having been introduced, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, proceeded to correct a report of one of his recent speeches, in which he was made to use an expression derogatory to the dignity of Northern labor. The error corrected, and the business of choosing a Printer coming up in order, Mr. BROWN gave his reasons at length for not supporting Gen. BOWMAN. They involved charges of gross partiality, corruption and total incapacity, urged with unsparing rigor by the Mississippi Senator. Vainly, however, as Mr. BOWMAN was subsequently chosen. The House of Representatives addicted itself to the discussion of the plurality rule. Mr. HUTCHINS, who represents the District of Ohio, which for so many years returned the veteran GIDDINGS, advocated that plan, demonstrating the urgent need of organization, the impossibility of obtaining it without such resort, and pointing out the relative rights and duties of majorities and minorities in such contingencies. By the practice of both leading parties in previous instances, he showed that the plurality rule had always been regarded as constitutional; and into the question of its constitutionality he entered at some length. Mr. HUTCHINS was repeatedly interrupted by Southern members controverting his points; but eventually concluded by moving that the House proceed to vote for Speaker *viva voce*, and that he who should receive the highest number of voices should be declared elected. Points of order were raised at once, and an animated discussion resulted, in which Mr. HICKMAN vehemently denounced Northern Democrats who did the bidding of the South. Mr. McCLERAND, of Illinois, and Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, retorted upon Mr. HICKMAN, showering bitter personalities upon his head, and the latter charging him with falsehood. The House finally adjourned without vote or action.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, at present one of the Senators in Congress from Iowa, has just been reelected by the Legislature.

The mails by the *Europa* furnish interesting additions to transatlantic news already received. There appears to be substantial reason for believing that a dissolution of the French Ministry will occur at an early day, Count WALEWSKI resigning the Foreign port-folio to Count PERSIGNY. The newly developed policy of the Emperor on the Papal question is understood to require this change. The London *Times*, in an able leader, treats the fate of Italy as finally and happily determined, by the accord established among the Western Powers. From China we have information that seems to countenance the rumor that the intervention of the American Minister had been sought by the Imperial Court.

Our correspondent at the Bermudas, writing on the 31st ult., reports that the American brig *Hero*, from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, had put into St. George, on the 18th ult., so badly damaged as to require her cargo to be discharged. The Christmas holidays had been observed with unusual indulgence of festivity by the islanders.

By way of the Bermudas we receive later accounts from the Windward Islands. The commercial news is alone of any interest. Several American vessels with breadstuffs had reached Barbados, abundantly supplying the Bridgetown market. The sugar crop, there and in Antigua, was maturing rapidly.

Havana advices, to the 13th inst., reach us from New-Orleans. There was no political news. Exchange on New-York was from 3¼@4 premium.

A number of bills were yesterday introduced in the State Senate; among others, bills to incorporate a Homœpathic Medical College, to enlarge the powers of the Auditor of the Canal Department, and to amend the Act relative to commercial paper. The remaining proceedings of the Senate were of slight public moment. In the House of Assembly, the Governor's Message was under discussion in the Committee of the Whole, Mr. VAN HORN reviewing and eulogizing the several leading points of the communication. Mr. ARCULARIUS, in reply to Mr. VAN HORN, attacked the Registry and Metropolitan Police Acts; and pointed to the election of Mayor WOOD as evidence of the unpopularity of the latter enactment. The resolutions of reference were subsequently carried. The House as well as the Senate, accepted an invitation of the Military Association, to hear in the evening an address of Adjt-Gen. TOWNSEND. The address drew together a large audience of those interested in military matters.

The testimony which was taken on Monday evening, before the Coroner's Jury, at Lawrence, was quite as decisive as any which has yet been offered. Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD related the circumstances under which the fire broke out in the ruins, he himself having been with the young man by whose culpable carelessness it was lighted. He also testified in the most positive manner to the frequent] necessity of leveling up the machinery, on account of the instability of the building. Were it not for the fact that this witness had lately been discharged from the employ of the Pemberton Company, his testimony would have had much greater weight. Mr. BENJAMIN HARDING, who is described as a mechanic of high reputation, and who was engaged in the construction of the Pemberton Mill, testified that he called the attention of the master-builder at the time to numerous faults, which he now thinks were the cause of the catastrophe. The mill was in many essential points weak and much too heavily loaded.

The inauguration of Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, was accomplished yesterday at Trenton. The address of the new Governor was decisively conservative in tone, counseling the observance of all Federal obligations, however distasteful, and the repression of Anti-Slavery agitation.

The weekly report from the Institutions to the Board of Governors, yesterday, showed an increase in the number of inmates of 164. A resolution was offered and laid over until the next meeting, to remove the monies of the Department from the Mechanics' Bank to the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Rev. J. P. NEWMAN lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, last evening. His subject was "Whitfield," whom he treated in the threefold aspect of the man, the orator and the divine.

In Money affairs yesterday, there was a more settled feeling than for a fortnight past. Stock speculation, however, was rather tame, but prices steady. Exchange further advanced to 108⅞@109 per cent. on London.

Cotton was brisker and firmer. Sales 2,500 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Flour and Wheat were less inquired for, and prices favored buyers. Corn was more freely dealt in, but at decidedly lower rates. The transactions in Provisions, Metals, Coffee, Fish, Dyewoods, Foreign Liquors, Hemp, Hides and Leather, Seeds, Teas and Tallow were restricted. A moderate demand prevailed for Hay, Naval Stores and the principal kinds of Oils. Rice and Whisky were more active—the former at full, and the latter at easier prices. Tobacco was in request. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Trade—The North and South.

In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish sundry statements, based upon inquiry in the proper quarters, concerning the condition of commercial intercourse at the present time between this City and the Southern States. They leave no room to doubt that the extravagant and alarming assertions of the *Herald* and kindred journals, upon this subject, have been pure and willful fabrications. Their object has been to alarm the commercial classes in both sections, and to produce everywhere a political and financial *panic*. These sheets live by excitement. In times of calm and prosperity they are utterly stupid and insignificant—without interest or influence:—and it is only by lashing the public mind into a fever of wrath or of apprehension, that they become important or notorious.

Just now their endeavor is to create the belief that the South is ceasing to trade or to associate with the North,—that our hotels are empty, our ships rotting at the wharves, our Southern steamers unemployed, our dry goods merchants deprived of their usual Southern trade, and failing to receive money in payment of their debts from Southern States. This is part of a systematic plan by which the present excitement is to be kept up, and the two sections stimulated into a position of mutual distrust, hatred and hostility. It is a purely incendiary proceeding—part of the same scheme as the circulation of Abolition speeches, letters and appeals to insurrection in the Southern States,—all done under cover of extravagant regard for Southern institutions and the public peace!

The facts which we publish this morning prick this bubble very effectually. *Our trade with the South has not fallen off at all.* Indeed, so far as indications at this early period may be relied on, it promises to be larger and better than usual. Our hotels are quite as full as ever of Southern guests. Our dry goods merchants are doing as brisk and as profitable a business as ever with their Southern customers. And our steamboats, express lines and sailing vessels were never more thoroughly occupied than at present.

All this shows that the laws of trade are stronger than the efforts of fanatics, and that commerce is not obedient to the schemes and machinations of mischief-makers in either section of the Union. A very vigorous and earnest movement has been pushed at Richmond and other Southern ports, to promote non-intercourse with the North, and Senator MASON has ostentatiously clothed himself in Virginia homespun in the United States Senate, greatly to the improvement of his personal appearance, by way of discouraging trade with "foreign" States. There is also a great deal of violence practiced upon Northern men in various sections of the South,—some of it due to mere brutality, some to business rivalry, and much to a blind, panic-stricken resentment of imaginary wrongs. But still the laws of trade maintain their ascendancy, and put an effectual check upon the efforts of disunionists and incendiaries both North and South.

We believe the trade of New-York with the South was never in a sounder condition than at the present moment.

The Death of Macaulay.

The death of Lord MACAULAY rounds with a certain sorrowful splendor the stately show, upon which we have all of us so recently commented, of the last year's proud necrology. PRESCOTT, DE TOCQUEVILLE, HUMBOLDT, IRVING, DE QUINCEY, seemed trophies rich enough for one twelve-month's reaping in the field of letters. But another name was to be added to the shining list, and the writer who had been confirmed by the admiring applause of two continents in his self-appointed task of illustrating the greatest political convulsion of English history, and of defending the memory of the men who settled the English State upon the solid foundations of Liberty and of law, sleeps now with the heroes of his epic task. The historian has become himself historical ere half his work was done. There is an especial pathos in the death of an illustrious man who passes—like Lord MACAULAY—from the scene of his honorable labors at the zenith of all his powers, his hand still firm upon the plow, which now must rest forever in the unfinished furrow he had traced. The lost books of LIVY are a perennial source of lamentation to all students of history; but while one nook of soil that once was Roman remains unsearched, of them there is always hope that they may one day revisit the glimpses of the scholar's lamp. But the unwritten chapters of a PRESCOTT and a MACAULAY belong to that saddest of all categories, the tale of the things "that might have been."

Lord MACAULAY has died, indeed—if such a phrase may be used of any man—prematurely. He had lived long enough for great reputation and wide-spread influence; not long enough, perhaps, for the enduring fame and the commanding authority which were so plainly within his reach. And this, not merely because he leaves behind him only the magnificent *torso* of the great work he had planned. The world is apt, indeed, to be impatient of fragments, and is over-pitiless often to those whom an adverse fortune or their own neglect forbids to crown high ambition with full achievement. The applause of mankind too commonly awaits the falling of the curtain upon the fifth act of the play, and willfully enough persists in preferring the perfect Apollo of the Belvidere to the ruined Hercules of Naples. But Lord MACAULAY might well have asked for another and a higher reason to hold a further lease of life and of his indefatigable pen; for it was his purpose to make himself a teacher of the Truth of History; and the closest critics of his labor, and himself the closest and least indulgent of them all, felt that his experience in the work he had already performed was but just beginning to ripen his faculties fully for this lofty and solemn post. The latest volumes of his *History of England* were marked by a breadth of impartial wisdom and a calm penetration of judgment, which were lacking in the earlier portions of this monumental production, and which were full of good augury to those who waited anxiously to see the advocate of a great English party become the philosophic annalist of the progress of political principles, wide-ranging as the world, imperishable in their essence, and in their application universal as the necessities of human society. Lord MACAULAY had given his life for forty years to the practical and theoretical study of political philosophy. He had filled responsible positions in the service of the State; mingled in debate with the master-spirits of Parliamentary legislation, ransacked the records of his country with an assiduity of research impossible save to the patience of genius, and a wealth of results unattainable by any efforts of an intellect less instinctively analytic and apprehensive than his own. It was not enough for such a man to bequeath us from such a career only another episodical fragment of English history, though it were more brilliant and exhaustive than the unfinished pages of MACKINTOSH, more noble, and picturesque, and inspiring, than the elegantly elaborated canvas of HUME. England seemed to have a right to expect from MACAULAY what MACAULAY himself most earnestly and sincerely desired to provide for her—a true and full and unimpeachable picture of the steps by which she rose to her proud place in the vanguard of sound constitutional freedom. This expectation, it would be fulsome eulogy to say, has been fulfilled. Lord MACAULAY's volumes upon the "History of England" have often been described by unfriendly critics as a magnificent Whig pamphlet. The description, in so far as it conveys an imputation of partisan objects, or partisan unfairness of temper on the part of the historian, we believe to be equally superficial and incorrect. But there is a sense in which it must be confessed to be not wholly inapplicable.

Lord MACAULAY, as his parasitical enemy, CROKER, never wearied in reminding himself and the world, inherited dogmatism with his blood. The sharp constitutional aversion from all men of a different way of thinking which marked his Evangelical Scottish ancestors, and made ZACHARY MACAULAY the most uncompromising of Abolitionists, affected insensibly to himself, the whole tone of his son's far more comprehensive and catholic understanding. Nor can the experience of a first-class Cambridge scholar, carrying off prizes by the armful, and of a dashing young reviewer, petted by all the Whig leaders into prominence and power before he had reached his thirtieth year, be considered exactly the most favorable early training for the supreme bench of History.

The special literary style, too, which MACAULAY formed for himself on the least worthy of the great models, and which his example has unhappily done so much to make popular; a style, vigorous but violent, abrupt in its transitions, over-charged with epithets, and fairly clamorous with antithesis, interfered very seriously with the just development of his great historical theme. Of this he was himself becoming aware; and certain of the most effective passages in the third and fourth volumes of his History will prove conclusively, to those who need the proof, that he was capable of controlling his rhetorical love of verbal pomp and parade, and of moving through the solemn aisles of the Past with quite another step than he had used in the quick debate of contemporaneous life. Had but a few years more, then, been granted to him, we cannot doubt that the great essayist and keen critic would have fairly earned for himself a place among the historians of civilization by the side of the world's one living master in that great school which BOLINGBROKE so ably called the school of "Philosophy, teaching by example."

And, as it is, the world owes THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY no light or indifferent debt. The main current of his mind, which has flowed through so many channels into the minds of the generation now coming upon the stage of life in England and America, ran always loyal to liberty, to right, and to the supreme authority of reason. He has introduced us to thoughts and passions, as SCOTT had introduced us to the costumes and the habits of our English forefathers; and this, too, not as it has been often and rather thoughtlessly asserted, in a spirit of unsympathizing, abstract contemplation. On the contrary, Lord MACAULAY was a man of essentially genial organization, full of kindly impulses, and quick to feel alike with the great emotions of the statesmen in whose career he read the growth of English freedom, and with the human beings about his daily walks in the world. He left England and the promising career of home politics, at a very early age, for a long exile in India, that he might provide for the future of his sisters. The studious, keen-eyed, heavily-built] bachelor of the Albany, the man of the world and of the Club, was full of all delicate and generous sensibilities in the private relations of life. The caustic reviewer was the most considerate of friendly critics to those in whom he saw a worthy promise of excellence to be developed. The merciless analyst of kingly craft and Pharasaic intolerance in the depths of his nature loved the Right far more warmly than he hated the STUARTS, and revered Religion far more earnestly than he despised the cant of Papist or of Puritan.

The Tribune in the Sawdust.

This world is generally conceded to be a vale of tears,—and there are certainly a great many things in it calculated to make men unhappy. But if there is anything more thorougly melancholy than the mirth of the *Tribune*,—anything more heart-rending than its fun and humor,—we have been lucky enough hitherto not to come into contact with it. As our cotemporary's pathos commonly reminds one of the ingenious gentleman in the play, who "thrust his hands into his pockets like a crocodile, and burst into tears," so his facetiousness imitates the pleasing antics of an acrobatic elephant dancing the tight-rope.

That striking piece of statuary which adorns the entrance of the negro minstrel hall in Broadway, ought to be planted before the *Tribune's* door as a typical emblem of its wit. It represents an excited African maintaining an eternal *pose*, as if breaking into a dance, with a fixed and unchanging grin across the whole breadth of his ample face—which remains the same by day and night, through all seasons and under all circumstances—changeless itself in the midst of the great street's ceaseless change. Fancy a man amusing himself by contemplating that mirthful statue for an hour on a stretch. If he did not become a lunatic, it would be simply from lack of original capacity. The *Tribune's* wit is of precisely the same quality, and must eventually produce similar effects. It has the same fixed, unvarying character—one broad, grimy grin—the steel-trap jaws opening and shutting, as if by machinery, with uniform regularity, and to just about the same distance, at every provocation, great and small—and quite as often without, as with, any provocation at all.

The great African humorist of the *Tribune* in yesterday's issue, tries his gifts upon Mr. RAYMOND's speech at Albany. It was not a very promising subject certainly,—and no man less funny than the funny man of the *Tribune*, could probably have extracted a particle of humor out of so ponderous and serious a production. But one peculiarity of the *Tribune's* little bronze joker is that he knows no difference in topics. One is just as good as another. Nothing stops him. What he cannot find he invents,—and ignorance or falsehood helps him out of a multitude of scrapes, which would have resulted in flooring any less gifted or more sensitive person. In these qualities he certainly shows a degree of audacity which amounts to genius. In the whole range of literature we recall no man who can ignore a fact, or misrepresent a plain statement, with more graceful and unconscious ease.

Of course he makes no attempt to state fairly, or to refute in any way, the main drift of the speech he affects to criticise. The entire vigor and energy of his nature are devoted to the heavy task of being funny over some of its incidental points. Mr. R. had stated, for example, that while the Union was still *geographically* unbroken, and possibly might always remain so, yet so far as the fraternal relations of its two sections were concerned, it was dissolved already,—and that it should be the duty of patriots, therefore, to reëstablish it on its old foundations. The statement, we think, seems tolerably intelligible and not particularly facetious. But behold how our bronze friend brings his unwinking smile to bear upon it:

> "Mr. RAYMOND first speaks of the 'extreme improbability of the catastrophe' of the dissolution of the Union, and directly afterward proceeds to lay down, as the fundamental proposition of his discourse, that 'the Union is already dissolved, and the question we have to consider is, how it may be reëstablished.' When a doctor thus begins by telling us that his patient is dead, but that this little difference makes no particular difference with him as to his treatment of the case, we naturally conclude that he must be a prodigious fellow, or—something that shall be nameless. It certainly is *not civil to call any man a fool, except under extraordinary circumstances.*"

The man who says *that* is not funny, may certainly be called "a fool" without any breach of civility, and under the most ordinary circumstances;—and observe the elaborate prolongation of this specific grin:

> "The next step our Æsculapius takes in this case is to make a *post-mortem* examination, and tell us what his patient died of. This we consider a superfluous task, performed, too, with a provoking tardiness toward the friends of the deceased, who are anxiously awaiting the process of resuscitation. But we cannot hurry our Doctor, and must follow him through his own ways. He says the cause of this dissolution is to be attributed to the 'direct action of the Abolitionists—to the manner in which that action has affected the political parties in the North, and to the manner in which it has been resisted by the Southern States.' Now, it would appear unseemly to engage in a controversy over a dead body in respect of the cause of his untimely end, although we presume it would be strictly professional. We shall, therefore, merely dissent from the foregoing diagnosis, though, of course, in the most modest manner," &c., &c.

These specimens of the article are probably sufficient to illustrate the quality of the *Tribune's* jester. We concede the difficulties and embarrassments of a kept clown. A professional joke-maker, who has to perform daily before the same audience, may certainly be excused for seeming at times a little hackneyed, and it would not be at all surprising if he should finally turn into that bronze embodiment of his type of humor which, in his most active moments, he so much resembles. But regard for public appearances, as well as for his own unrelaxed muscles, would suggest the propriety of relieving him now and then. Why cannot the *Tribune's* clown and COOKE's clown at Niblo's exchange duties for a week or two? Both audiences—especially the *Tribune's*—would profit by the change.

The *Tribune* does try at the end of his protracted performance to lay aside his cap and bells and play at being serious. But, as might be expected, he only becomes stupid and mendacious. Hear him:

> "Being *down*, [a good professional phrase,] however, we have a parting word. Mr. RAYMOND quotes after dinner facetiæ of his quondam political friends, as serious declarations, and aims to *use such material against the party whose volunteer exponent he was in* 1856, and whose candidate for United States Senator he was not in 1857. We submit that this *violation of the confidences of private intercourse* was not to be presumed of a gentleman, even as hard pushed as he was to make out a case against the party he had abandoned."

Now this picture of our clown rebuking his neighbors for "ungentlemanly" conduct is certainly the best joke of his whole performance; but is it not slightly marred by one or two little fictions with which it is disfigured? The "after dinner facetia" of which it speaks, was a remark quoted by Mr. RAYMOND to the effect that the Southern fanatics *had never yet failed* to commit some outrage, which should rouse public feeling at the North and thus aid the Republican Party. Of course, Mr. RAYMOND's sole object in mentioning it was to illustrate the steady, unwavering, persistency of the Pro-Slavery fanatics in acts of outrageous hostility against Northern men and Northern rights, a persistency which has been of very great use and comfort to just such Northern agitators as our cotemporary. We must frankly own, at the hazard of seeming uncivil, that the perversion of such a reference into a "violation of private intercourse," no name being mentioned and no harm done to any individual's standing even with the *Tribune*, strikes us as an "extraordinary circumstance," even inviting the use of that emphatic epithet of which our cotemporary, with far-sighted egotism, seeks so earnestly to discourage the employment.

Perhaps we might say as much for the *Tribune's* historical reference to Mr. RAYMOND and the United States Senatorship in 1857. But accuracy in such matters must not be asked of a clown, and though the *Tribune* might easily have corrected this silly little extravagance on the part of its joker, by a reference to the files of the Albany *Evening Journal*,—in which Mr. RAYMOND's refusal to be named as a Senatorial candidate, with his advocacy of the claims of the gentlemen actually elected at the time specified, may be found on record,—we can afford to forgive our cotemporary for his incapacity of being both witty and wise, comical and correct, on one and the same day.

Dr. Cheever's Dilemmas.

It is unfortunate that assumptions of exclusive goodness or superiority by any sect or class of men are always followed by contradictions of conduct, so ludicrous often, as to provoke laughter as well as cause regret. Thus Spiritualists are practically the most unspiritual of men, and Perfectionists exhibit traits we should never think of associating with perfection.

Dr. CHEEVER's model Church, it seems, shares the common fate of assumed exclusive goodness. He claims for it and himself a purity in doctrine and a consistency in practice on the Slavery question, found in no other Church in the City—in short, such a marked exception in this respect as to give it an exclusive claim to the patronage of the British public. Dr. CHEEVER has not, like other clergymen, merely spoken of Slavery as a sin, but denounced churches that allowed slaveholders to be members as accursed of God. The Church took no middle ground—its motto was "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." It washed itself wholly and entirely of this sin. After a year had been spent in weekly announcements of its principles, and as frequent bitter denunciations of those churches that dared not emulate the example of the Church of the Puritans, it leaked out that all this very time, a personal friend and liberal supporter of the pastor and a member of his Church was a slaveholder.

Dr. CHEEVER was aware of this fact; but alas! though professing to be a martyr, he was not an exception, it seems, to the maxim of CARLYLE: "Every man has one nerve—that runs through his pocket." At length the denunciations from the pulpit became so bitter and unsparing that the slaveholder took steps to leave, and did, notwithstanding the assurance of Dr. CHEEVER, who assured her that he did not include her personally in his assaults on the sin of slaveholding. When this fact was published in the New-York *Observer*, the pastor of the Church of the Puritans prudently kept silence as to himself, but endeavored to evade the gross inconsistency between preaching and practice made apparent in this statement, by saying that the fact was entirely unknown to the Church. This defence they seemed to think satisfactory, and left the Church, on the Slavery question, what it was before, a *model Church*. In his eagerness to defend the Church, he apparently did not perceive that the excuse, just so far as it exculpated them, condemned him. It was a questionable way of getting out of the difficulty, but, under the circumstances, probably no better could be found.

It would be hardly worth recalling at this time, but for an incident that occurred in the same church two Sabbaths ago. A distinguished foreign gentleman wishing to hear one of those Apostolic sermons, the fame of which had traveled across the Atlantic, went to the Church of the Puritans, and with his colored attendant took a seat in the body of the church. He had, however, scarcely got himself comfortably disposed, when, to his astonishment, he was waited upon by one of the Church members and informed that his attendant must take another seat in a part of the church assigned to the blacks. The distinguished gentleman thereupon arose and indignantly left the church. This fact having got into the papers, Dr. CHEEVER felt compelled to notice it, and last Sabbath evening, in referring to it, said "it took place before the services commenced, and the Pastor knew nothing about it." Of course, he condemns it. But this time it is not the Pastor who is to blame, but some of the Church. When a slaveholder is kept in full communion the Church is excused, on the ground of ignorance, though the Pastor knows all about it. When a poor black is turned out of the body of the church on account of his color, Dr. CHEEVER puts in the plea of ignorance on his own part, and places the blame on some members of the Church.

These are the excuses which the English public, whose aid is asked on the ground that this is the only church in the City whose Anti-Slavery principles and practice are Scriptural and consistent, must accept. We should think they would get somewhat confused by this shifting backwards and forwards of responsibility, and be reminded somewhat of the story told of a French Bishop who was made Field Marshal. When reviewing the troops he indulged rather freely in expressions more military than clerical. On being remonstrated with by one whose sense of propriety was not a little shocked, he replied: "Oh, I don't swear as Bishop; I swear as Field Marshal." "But," said the man, "in the day of judgment which is going to be punished, the Bishop or Field Marshal?" So with the Pastor and Church of the Puritans: though professing to be one in sentiment on the Slavery question, they become entirely separate and distinct parties,—when one with commendable curiosity inquires on whom rests the responsibility of retaining a slaveholder in full communion, and on whom that of turning a poor black man out of his seat on account of his color.

Scenes in Congress.

When an Ohio member, Mr. HUTCHINS, gave as a reason why Congress refrains from night sessions, that fights would be their inevitable attendants, he doubtless told a calamitous truth. If in broad daylight, with nerves untried by a protracted sitting, and tempers unvexed by justifiable provocation, members give way to the most undignified squabbles, and lavish names that elsewhere are challenges to mortal feud, it is easy to understand that among circumstances of so much greater aptitude for a quarrel, the upshot would quite likely be the discharge of pistols and the display of bowie-knives.

Yesterday, for example, the course of debate had run smoothly enough, so long as Mr. HUTCHINS retained the floor in vindication of the Plurality Rule, and sundry Southern members had good-naturedly practiced the venial vice of interrupting the Western orator from time to time, with less than their ordinary *brusquerie*, when Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, rose to make his speech on the pending question. Mr. HICKMAN is not one of those whose bland periods soothe the soul of the listener, and breathe peace to the most belligerent. His style and manner, so far from emulating the more mild and sedative of the Christian graces, rise rather to the level of bravado; he is less the Ulysses than the Ajax of legislative warfare. Mr. HICKMAN laid aside none of his peculiarities yesterday. His censures were sweeping; his tone arrogant and provokingly presumptuous; and there is no reason to suppose that his manner abated any of that demonstration of self-assertion, for which it has become so unpleasantly distinguished. And if we look for patience and endurance under the infliction of such rhetoric, we must surely look elsewhere than to Southern and Western members. They exhibited none in the present instance. Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, burst into violent personal invective. Voices from all sides poured reproach upon the unhappy Anti-Lecomptonite; and lastly, Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, forgetting—as his colleague, Mr. MILLSON, did not—the language appropriate to the place, pronounced a statement of Mr. HICKMAN deliberately false. The ensuing scene needs no description. It has been too frequent to need it. Panic, noise, confusion, outcry: HICKMAN, after his hectoring, subsiding mildly before the Virginian, and an adjournment saving a display of violence.

It is too much too ask of this mob of gentlemen who do not fight with ease, to care as much for their dignity and the foreign reputation of the country, as they do for their own personal safety. But could we presume so far as to urge upon them the shamefulness and the uselessness of a course which gives the House no Speaker, and at the same time rids it of none of its more mischievous members, we might perhaps point in a profitable and practical direction. There is need of more courage, or of less cowardly bravado.

ANOTHER FOREIGN SPORTSMAN.—Mr. CHARLES HEIDSECK, whose name is perfectly familiar here, and is in everybody's mouth at all great dinners, has arrived here on a flying visit, partly upon business and partly for recreation. He intends, we believe, to go to the far West as soon as possible, and to amuse himself with the sports of the huntsman in that region. He publishes a letter in our advertising columns which will indicate the nature of the business which occupies him at present.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

By the Overland Route.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM SAN FRANCISCO—LATER FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—INDIAN BATTLE IN ARIZONA.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ult., passed Malloy's Station this morning.

Business at San Francisco remained unchanged since the departure of the previous mail, and the large number of vessels due tended to increase the indisposition to operate. No change is expected until the new year opens.

Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 23: Ships *Rubens*, from Bordeaux; 24th, *Mary Robinson*, from New-York; *Franklin*, from Bristol, Eng.; *Naiad of the Seas* from Boston; *Golden Eagle*, from New-York; bark *Yankee*, from Honolulu; and steamer *J. L. Stephens*, from Panama.

The weather was favorable, and quite a number of vessels were hourly expected.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Portland *Advertiser* of Dec. 7 says that the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, bound to Vancouver's Island with the soldiers who had lately occupied San Juan Island, was detained at that port by ice.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to December 6. The Fall season was about over. More than half the whalers had gone out, but some few were to return in the Spring for provisions, cordage, whalemen's supplies, &c. The amount of oil and bone being shipped for Atlantic ports this season is estimated at 9,370 bbls. of whale oil, and 868,691 pounds of bone, showing a large falling off from the usual amount of shipments.

Arrived at Honolulu, Nov. 26, clipper-ship *Webfoot*, from San Francisco; Dec. 4, clipper-ship *Aspasia*, from McKeon Island, called to procure a new ground tackle, and would return to the same island about the 12th.

Sailed from Honolulu, Nov. 14, whaler *Orisimbo*, for New-Bedford; 16th, whaler *Midas*, for New-Bedford; 24th, ship *Jonah Bradlee*, for Braker's Island; 30th, ship *Webfoot*, for Jarvis Island.

The ships loading oil and bone at Honolulu and Lahaina were about filled up, and were ready for sailing.

Eleven seamen from the bark *Carrington*, at Honolulu, were committed to prison Nov. 22, by order of the American Consul, for refusing to perform duty.

Capt. RUSSELL, of the bark *Ionia*, writes from Kawaiha that the ship *Ocean Express* arrived from Jarvis Island Oct. 20, and left again on the 26th—all well.

B. T. NICHOLS, late British Consul at Honolulu, died on board the ship *Pizarro*, *en route* for Bremen.

The Hudson Bay Company is about withdrawing their agency from the Sandwich Islands.

ARIZONA.

The *Arizonian*, of the 29th ult., says that Capt. ELLIOTT, on the morning of the 19th, near Dragon Springs, surprised a band of Apache Indians, who were returning from a thieving expedition in Sonora. He killed six of their warriors, wounded several of them, burned their camp and all their effects, and recovered upward of forty head of stock.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Early this morning a fire broke out in a five-story brick building in the rear of No. 16 Chestnut-street, occupied as a factory by T. H. PETERS & Co., manufacturers of fancy articles, and extended to the brown-stone main building on Chestnut-street. Both buildings, with their contents, are almost entirely destroyed. The surrounding properties were saved from serious damage. The loss of PETERS & Co. is about $60,000, but is covered by insurance. The buildings were owned by JOSEPH NATT, whose loss is $15,000, also covered by insurance. E. W. CARRYL & Co., manufacturers of silver-plated ware, had their stock damaged by water to the extent of $3,000. MARRAR, MISKEY & MERRILL, gas-fitters, lose $3,000. Several others suffer a slight loss by the water. The entire loss is between $75,000 and $80,000, and is mostly covered by insurance.

Abolition Convention in Utica.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A Convention of Garrison Abolitionists has been in session here yesterday and to-day, closing this evening. The speakers were PARKER PILLSBURY, AARON M. POWELL, NARIUS R. ROBINSON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY and Rev. BERIAH GREEN. The attendance was only moderate. The resolutions are similar to those adopted by the same persons at Buffalo. One resolution refers to the fact that Northern newspapers have been excluded from the mails at the South. They congratulate the friends of the enslaved that in the New-York *Herald* they have found a safe and zealous medium for the transmission throughout the South of the most powerful utterances against the Slave system, by GARRISON, PHILLIPS, PARKER, DR. CHEEVER, and others. The thanks of American Abolitionists are tendered to JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., for so earnestly espousing their cause, and for the skill with which he has filled his columns with what are called "treasonable, murderous, insurrectionary movements," pouring them all over the South, as little molested as if they were sermons on the fall of man by the safest doctors of divinity, or the publications of the American Tract Society.

The speeches have been very ultra in their tone, denouncing both the Democratic and the Republican Parties for their subserviency to the Slavery cause.

Minnesota Democratic State Convention.

MR. DOUGLAS THE CANDIDATE OF THE FAR NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The Minnesota Democratic State Convention met at St. Paul on Thursday for the purpose of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the Cincinnati Platform and the Dred Scott decision; opposing the opening of the African Slave-trade; denouncing the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and declaring for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as their fisrt choice for the Presidency. The resolutions instruct the Charleston delegates to vote for him as long as such support will prove available, and declare that the Democracy of Minnesota will uphold the Charleston nominee, whoever he may be. A resolution instructing the delegates to vote for DOUGLAS until the majority decide otherwise, was voted down by 38 majority.

Affairs in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Messrs. BINGHAM, JOY & Co., produce and wool dealers, and the grocery house of Messrs. BICKFORD & BARTLETT, both doing business in State-street, have suspended payment.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital Stock	$35,931,700
Loans and Discounts	6,069,000
Specie	4,478,800
Due from other Banks	6,735,000
Due to other Banks	7,867,400
Deposits	17,753,000
Circulation	76,770,600

Inauguration of Gov. Olden.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 17.

CHARLES S. OLDEN has just been inaugurated Governor of New-Jersey, in the presence of a large number of citizens and the military. His inaugural address was strongly conservative—in favor of the Constitution and the laws, including the Fugitive Slave law. He deprecates the agitation of the Slavery queston, and thinks its principal agitators are actuated by as little of justice as of patriotism.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The resolutions relative to the non-organization of Congress, and attributing it to the National Administration, also indorsing the Members of Congress from Pennsylvania, passed the House this evening, as they came from the Senate, by Yeas 59, Nays 31.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Modified decrees in the matter of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad receivership were entered by the United States District Court at Cleveland, Ohio, this morning. WM. B. OGDEN was then sworn in as Receiver for the entire road. He will arrive here this evening, and assume the control.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *Empire City* brings Havana advices of the 13th inst., but there is no news of importance. Exchange on London, 60 days, 15¼@15¾ ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, 3¼@4 ℔ cent. premium.

Temperance Convention at Newark.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Pursuant to a call, a State Temperance Convention met here to-day, at Music Hall, about twenty delegates being present. The object of the Convention is to influence legislation for action to stay the evils of intemperance.

Election of U. S. Senator from Iowa.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The Legislature of Iowa, yesterday, reëlected JAMES HARLAN U. S. Senator. The vote stood 73 for HARLAN, to 52 for A. C. DODGE.

From Brownsville, Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

A letter from Corpus Christi states that Col.

TINA had recrossed the Rio Grande above Brownsville. There were no troops at Brownsville.

Death of Hon. B. R. Webb.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The New-Orleans correspondent of the *Courier* reports the death of Hon. B. R. WEBB, Secretary of State, Mississippi.

Arrival of the Pensacola, etc.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The United States ship *Pensacola* arrived here to-day, after a passage of eight days from Key West.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* has gone on to the dry dock.

Burning of the Ship Mataro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The ship *Mataro*, from New-York, bound for Callao, was burned at Taboga on the 18th ult., and is a total loss.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.—A number of veterans in the Fire Department were in attendance last evening at the annual meeting of the Exempts. Among them were Chairman P. W. Engs, who was a fireman nearly half a century ago James Gulick, who acted as Chief Engineer in 1836; Zophar Mills, Now Foreman of the Exempt Engine Company, and Jonas B. Philips, ex-President of the Board of Trustees, and the Board of Councilmen The following officers of the Society were reëlected *viva voce* and *nem con*: Philip W. Engs, President; Zophar Mills, 1st Vice-President; Adolphus Oakershausen, 2d Vice-President; George W Wheeler, Recording Secretary; Francis Hagadorn Financial Secretary; Joseph M. Price, Treasurer The Treasurer reported that the receipts of the Association, last year, were $366 50, and the expenses $256 46, making the total fund of the Association $1,285 31. The President announced that two other members had died during the year—S. A. FREER and JOHN R. BARKER. No necessity had arisen for making funeral arrangements for them. Mr. JONAS B. PHILLIPS said that he knew of the decease of another old member, who had at one time left the City, and forfeited his membership—Mr. JOHN ELY. Mr. ZOPHAR MILLS remembered that Mr. ELY was Foreman of Engine No. 37 in 1835. The Chairman appointed the following Executive Committee for the year: J. Y. Watkins, J. R. Titus, N. Finch, H. Feeks, David Logan, Alfred Ashfield, Mark Fowler, Jacob L. Smith. Messrs. A. W. TURNBULL and J. COGER, Jr., were appointed Representatives, and the crusty Sergeant at-Arms was continued in office. The Chairman presented a beautifully engrossed list of the Exempt Firemen in San Francisco, which was referred to the Executive Committee, and ordered to be framed and hung in the Exempt Firemen's room until further orders. The meeting then adjourned.

THE THAW AND THE MUDDY CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—Nothing can be said of the disgusting condition of the streets yesterday, that will be new to any person who had occasion to step out of doors, and who did not possess the luxury of a carriage. Since the Winter of 1855, when snow-drifts, mixed with mud, which it took a full-grown man to look over, lined Broadway for its entire length, the thoroughfares of our City have not been in a more impassable condition for pedestrians. The snow was entirely disposed of by the warm temperature of yesterday, revealing the accumulated filth and mud which lay beneath. Broadway was less slippery for horses, but with the exception of some of the crossings, kept clean by the little sweepers, it resembled a placid lake of mud of uncertain depth. Nearly all the streets leading from Broadway towards the North River, particularly in the lower part of the City, are badly gullied or full of holes, the pavement being loosened by the melting frost, and broken up by the constant passing of loaded carts on their way to the steamers. Large ponds of water had accumulated at many of the crossings, and the sewers being obstructed, neighboring cellars were in some cases partially filled by the overflow.

THE NEW ARSENAL.—By way of quieting those of our citizen soldiery who have not been reassured of the safety of the new Arsenal by the statement of the Commissary-General, we would say that the walls below the drill-room did not sustain the least injury from the casualty of Nov. 19, 1858, when the roof of the building gave way. They resisted the entire weight of this mass, which fell from an average height of thirty feet. On the 14th of last June a contract was made to have the building restored under the plans and superintendence of another architect. On Aug. 11, the new trusses were tested by placing a weight of 30 tons on each, and the building was finally accepted Nov. 1.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY ASSOCIATION. — The Machpelah Cemetery Association of New-Durham, N. J., held their annual meeting last evening in the Lecture-Room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twenty-third-street. After hearing the annual report from the Board of Trustees, three Trustees were elected in place of those whose term of office had expired. A a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Hugh Glassford, President; Robert Mc Clintock, Vice-President; Andrew C. Bowden, Treasurer; Walter T. Miller, Secretary.

THE NORWICH AND WORCESTER LINE.—The sale of the steamer *Commonwealth* to another line appears to have originated an incorrect impression that the Norwich and Worcester line has been abandoned. In justice to all parties we are requested to state that no interference with the business of the line has occurred except a temporary one in consequence of ice in the river Thames. The steamers *Connecticut* and *Commodore* run alternately, leaving Pier No. 18, N.R. as usual, for Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Concord, &c. the fares and rates of freight being the same as by the other lines, both being lauded, as heretofore, at Allyn's Point.

LAW LECTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY.—In continuation of the course of lectures before the Law Department of the University, LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Esq., delivered an address last night on "Criminal Law." It was a carefully prepared exposition of the principles on which criminal law is based, and of the circumstances in which it originated. Though the same lecture was one of the course read to the law students of the University last year, its repetition did not fail to secure last night a large and intelligent audience.

PROF. SILLIMAN'S LECTURES.—Two very interesting and instructive lectures are to be given at the Cooper Institute by Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr.—the first this evening.

The Board of Governors.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1860—REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS—THE CASE OF THE MAN WHO WAS EATEN BY RATS.

The weekly report from the institutions to the Board of Governors yesterday showed the number of inmates remaining in the institutions Jan. 14, 1860, to have been 8,312—an increase of 164 over the report of the previous week.

The President, BENJ. F. PINCKNEY, announced the following Standing Committees for 1860:

Almshouse—Governors Smith, Townsend, Brueninghausen.

Bellevue Hospital—Governors Brueninghausen, Lynch, Gunther.

City Cemetery—Governors Gunther, Oliver Moloney.

City Prison.—Governors W. T. Pinkney, Dugro, Smith.

Colored Home and Colored Orphan Asylum—Governors Dugro, Oliver, Townsend.

Conference—Governors Oliver, Lynch, Smith.

Ferries—Governors Lynch, Smith, Dugro.

Island and Small Pox Hospitals—Governors Gunther, Lynch, W T. Pinkney.

Lunatic Asylum—Governors W. T. Pinkney, Brueninghausen Moloney.

Out-Door Poor—Governors Brueninghausen, Moloney, Gunther.

Penitentiary—Governors Dugro, Townsend, W. T. Pinkney.

Randall's Island—Governors Oliver, Dugro, W. T. Pinkney.

Salaries—Governors Townsend, Smith, Brueninghausen.

Stores—Governors Smith, Lynch, Oliver.

Workhouse—Governors Townsend, Oliver, Moloney.

Supplies—Governors Moloney, W. T. Pinkney, Brueninghausen.

Finance—Governors Lynch, Oliver, Gunther.

After the requisitions had been read, a communication was received from the Warden of the Almshouse, complaining of an increased number of inmates without having accommodations for them. The communication was referred.

A communication was received from Charles Stubenford, in relation to the death of his father, whose body was eaten by rats at Jefferson Market Prison, as stated in the TIMES a short time since. Mr. Stubenbard recites the circumstances under which his father was taken to the prison, and then speaks in the severest terms of the culpable carelessness which could permit vermin to feed upon dead bodies. He calls upon the Governors, in the name of humanity, to guard against such occurrences in the future, by repairing the prisons, and causing capable medical attendants to be appointed, who shall be able to decide whether a man who may be arrested is sick or intoxicated.

The communication was referred to the Committee on City Prisons.

A report was received in relation to the payment of a bill for bricks for the new Island Hospital, amounting to some $600.

Mr. W. T. PINKNEY complained that the bricks for that building had been purchased for a long time, without the authority of the Board. He did not mean to insinuate that any wrong had been done—all he complained of was that the matter had not been authorized by the Board, and he hoped all such matters would hereafter be brought to the notice of the Board. The bill was ordered paid.

Bills for brandies and cigars, to the amount of about $150 dating through the past year, were presented and ordered to be paid.

A resolution was offered by Mr. WM. T. PINKNEY, that no bills shall be signed by the Committee for payment, unless previously authorized by the Board, The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Finance Committee.

Resolved, That, from and after the 1st day of February next the President and Secretary of this Board be directed to draw for and cause to be deposited in the Shoe and Leather Bank all sums of money belonging to this Department, and the account now with the Mechanics' Bank be closed on the above date.

On motion of Gov. BRUENINGHAUSEN, the resolution was laid on the table until next meeting, and the Board adjourned.

Fires.

DRY GOODS STORE DESTROYED—LIST OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the building, No. 237 Hudson-street, occupied by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN as a fancy goods store, in the lower part, and as a dwelling in the upper part. The structure in which the fire originated was nearly destroyed, and the roofs of all the buildings from No. 239 to No. 253 were burnt off before the firemen could extinguish the flames. The following is a list of the losses and insurances:

No. 235 was occupied by GERARD MATTHEWS as a crockery-store and dwelling. Loss $600; insured in the Traders' Insurance Company.

No. 237, occupied by Mr. LICHTENSTEIN. Loss about $3,000, and insured for $2,500 in the Pacific Insurance Company. Both of the buildings, Nos. 235 and 237, belong to the Van Winkle estate, and are damaged to the extent of $1,200; fully insured in the People's Insurance Company.

No. 259, occupied by H. DUANE as a millinery-store. Loss about $500; insured in the City Insurance Company. No. 241 is the bookstore and dwelling of H. BURNTON. Loss about $600; insured in the Rutgers and Stuyvesant Insurance Companies. The buildings Nos. 23? and 241 are owned by Messrs. A. G. NORWOOD & Co., and are damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Lorillard Insurance Company.

No. 243, occupied by Mrs. LOVE, as a corset-store and dwelling. Loss about $500; fully insured in the Jefferson and Fulton Insurance Companies. No. 245 was occupied by H. O'NEIL, as a millinery-store and dwelling. Loss about $400; insured in the People's Insurance Company. The buildings Nos. 243 and 245 are owned by THOMAS LOVE, and are damaged to the amount of $500; insured in the City and Fulton Insurance Companies.

No. 247 was occupied by JOHN E. LANGDON as a jewelry-store and dwelling. Loss about $500; insured in the North River Insurance Company. No. 249, occupied by J. HELLMAN as a millinery and dwelling. Loss about $500; insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. The buildings Nos. 247 and 249, owned by JOHN MORRISON, are damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully insured.

No. 251 was occupied by Mrs. JAMES MILLER as a millinery store and dwelling. Loss about $300. Insured in the People's Insurance Company. No. 253 occupied by WILLIAM MITCHELL as a ladies' shoe store. Loss $250. Insured. The buildings Nos. 251 and 253 are owned by Messrs. E. & A. SCHABBEBAR, and are damaged about $1,000. Insured in the Eagle Insurance Company.

Mrs. MARY STOCKWELL, a woman 50 years of age, had been confined to the house No. 253 by sickness, for about a year past and was taken to a neighboring house, where she died in a few minutes.

The cause of the fire is not yet determined, but it was no doubt accidental. The burnt buildings are all of the same size—two-story and attic, with brick fronts.

FIRE IN PRINCE-STREET.

Yesterday morning, at 8½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the basement of Nos. 49 and 51 Prince-street, occupied as a crockery store by JAMES McKAY. Damage about $200. Cause unknown.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AND MR. CHARLES O'CONOR.—An adjourned meeting of the colored people who feel aggrived at the address of Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, at the Union meeting some weeks since, was held on Monday night at the church corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street. Rev. Mr. HODGES, Pastor of the church, made a speech, expressing great indignation at the "infamous lies" uttered by Mr. O'CONOR against the African race, and was followed by Mr. WM. J. HODGES, who spoke much in the same vein. A long series of resolutions expressing the sense of those present was then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

CONSTABLES' FEES.—Judge EMOTT has decided that constables are entitled to receive fees for serving process, and that the Judge of the City Court must tax the same. The question came up on the refusal of Judge CULVER to tax constables' bills, under the belief that the Metropolitan Police law required policemen to serve all processes issued by the different magistrates.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—There has been a general examination of buildings in this City since the Lawrence catastrophe, and many have been found unsafe and are now undergoing repairs.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Several arrests were made by the police on Monday night, of parties attempting to pass counterfeit $20 bills on the State Bank of Troy.

FERRY PROJECT.—The Union Ferry Company are considering the expediency of reëstablishing the old ferry from Jackson-street, Brooklyn, to Catharine-street, New-York.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 63, 49, 9, 13, 51, 62, 12, 52, 59, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was admitted to hte Boston Bar, Jan 16. The *Traveller* states that he will probably resign the Secre taryship of the Board of Education.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—Subscribe for the *American Phrenological Journal*, at only $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

F. E. GRAEF, ARCHITECT, NO. 56 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Refers to a number of executed buildings, both City and country, to his employers, and to certificates of the Prussian Government, as examiner and practical architect. Parties interested may find it to their advantage to examine his plans and designs.

[Advertisement.]

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH!—HOUSES SET ON FIRE!—A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY STOVES, GRATES AND HOT AIR FURNACES!—See the records of the Coroner and Fire Marshal. The low-pressure, self-regulating, steam-warming Apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-street, is free from the above objections, and gives a most reliable, healthy and agreeable heat.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, rubbed into the glands of the neck or throat, is quickly absorbed. It liberates respiration, and arrests all tendency to inflammation in diptheria, sore throat, &c. In severe colds and harsh coughs, its effects are equally marvelous.

[Advertisement.]

THE RED RANGER.—This new and thrilling *Ledger* story, in its spirited dramatic form, is to be repeated this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. It is a brilliant production.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine. large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Skaters,

Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
Sold by all druggists.

For Chilblains.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy.
Sold by all druggists.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3.600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Card—Special.—DR. SMEDLY, Physician for the cure of stuttering and stammering, by electricity, cordially invites attention to the only possible means of curing these impediments of speech. His system is original with himself—safe, permanent and infallible. Office, No. 648 Broadway. Hours, 10 to 4.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons' Card.

Mr. S. B. Driggs having published a card on the subject of Overstring grands, we desire to state simply in reply, that it is not our intention to test the validity of our patent for the same, either as regards priority or invention, through the columns of the public papers. We are anxious, however, to repudiate the insinuations of our competitors in the trade, that our improvements have been borrowed from any other sources than those furnished by our own personal experience and practical knowledge of how a Piano should be constructed. When the proper time arrives we are fully competent to prove our legal claim to the patent. Mr. Driggs, when he says that "it is by no means a settled question whether the Overstring plan in grand pianos is an improvement," probably speaks from his own experience and success as a manufacturer. *We* have no doubt on the subject, and the following extract from a certificate given some time ago by nearly all the greatest and most prominent musicians in the country will show that artists too are equally decided on the point, regarding our Overstring grands.

The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are "overstrung" above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other pianos with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WM. MASON,
SEBASTIAN B. MILLS,	WM. SAAR,
WM. A. KING,	U. C. HILL,
GEO. WASHB'N MORGAN,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
CARL BERGMANN,	GEO. A. BRISTOW,
HENRY C. TIMM, and many others.	

OFFICE OF THE DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY,
No. 543 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

To Piano-Forte Makers and Buyers.

The card of Messrs. Steinway in reply to one of mine, is not to the question at issue, but is a mere advertising trick to expose their own wares to the detriment of mine. I have proved that the application of the over strings to Grand Pianos is not their invention—that their published card saying that they had such a Piano finished and played on in December, 1858, and used at a concert very soon after, is *a mistake*; that the first string was not on the instrument, or the first coat of varnish on the case until January. 1859—that I had shown and described similar plans some four years ago, of which fact I published the certificate of eight of the oldest, largest and most responsible piano-makers in the United States—that in my patent for the "Graduated Board and Bridge," granted near seven months before theirs, the full drawings and specifications for the overstrings on Grand Pianos are given.

The Messrs S. have not even attempted to disprove one of my assertions, or to explain how they could have published to the world so grave *an error*. Until this is done, I will not again disturb their curious interpretation of honorable competition, or interfere with their plans for gaining notoriety. S. B. DRIGGS.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Our Social Relations—Marriage.—This is the subject of Prof. FOWLER'S lecture in Hope Chapel, at 8 o'clock, TO-NIGHT.

Private examinations, with charts, daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ELCOCK—KIERNAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, by Very Rev. Wm. M. Starrs and Rev. Dr. Price, EDWIN A. ELCOCK to Miss LUCY KIERNAN, both of this City.

BALIN—STICKNEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., assisted by Rev. Thos. J. Sawyer, D. D., Mr. PETER BALIN, Jr., to MARY ADELIA, oldest daughter of Charles L. Stickney, all of New-York.

TAYLOR—KAVANAGH.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16 by Rev. Thomas Farrell, HORACE B. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, to Miss TERESA G. KAVANAGH, of this City.

MILLS—SMITH.—In White Plains, N. Y., on Monday morning, Jan. 16, at the Orawaupum House, by Rev. Theodore S. Rumney, Hon. JOHN W. MILLS to Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, both of White Plains.

DIED.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, after a lingering illness ANN MARIA, wife of Peter Stuyvesant, aged 40 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 425 8th av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HICKS.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, CHARLES EDGAR, only son of Julius C. and Armenia C. Hicks, aged 7 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock. P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 109 West 37th-st.

FURBUSH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan 17, SILAS B., eldest son of Silas S. and Henrietta Furbush, aged 5 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No 157 Wooster-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan 16, after a short illness, CHARLES THAYER, only child of Walter and Mary E. Scott, aged 6 years, 1 month and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock from No. 193 West 23th-st.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 16, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of William and Mary Morgan, aged 2 years and 26 days.

The friends of the family and members of the Berrean Baptist Church, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge No 31, I. O. of O. F., are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Wednesday,) Jan. 18, from the residence of her parents, No. 25 Bedford-st., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

ONDERDONK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, ANNA ONDERDONK, in the 82d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Deveau, No. 1 Gay st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, Jan. 18. The friends of the family, also her sons, Rev. John Elisha and George Crawford, are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, on Thursday, Jan. 19.

RUSSELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 14, Mrs. ABBY L. RUSSELL, in her 73d year. Her remains were taken to Albany for interment.

FORCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan 17, WILLIAM FORCE, Sr., aged 67 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, William Force, Jr., No. 104 High-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Madison, N J., for interment.

POOLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 16, EDMUND CORNELIUS youngest son of Arthur and Elizabeth Poole, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 99 Sands-st.

HAHN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 16 CHARLOTTE AMELIA FREDERIKA, second daughter of William and Sarah Louis Hahn, aged 2 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No 109 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, Mrs. EUNICE JONES, formerly of Boston, aged 82 years.

Funeral on Thursday, at the residence of her son-in-law, No. 7 2d st

COLE.—At Westfield, Staten Island, on Monday, Jan. 16, Mrs. BETSEY COLE, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Cole, in the 88th year of her age.

DAY.—In Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at his residence, DAVID DAY, Esq., in the 87th year of his age.

BROWN.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 16, FRANK HOWARD, only child of Francis and Hannah W. Brown, aged 2 years and 6 months.

HOTCHKISS.—At St. Louis, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, EMILY W., wife of Lorenzo S. Hotchkiss, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 27, Jan. 17. 1860.

10, 57, 15, 66, 33, 45, 29, 37, 54, 38, 3, 69,

Class No. 27, Jan. 17. 1860.

7, 62, 68, 57, 35, 63, 30, 70, 75, 48, 36, 59, 67.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 17, 1860
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

REPORTING IN SHORT HAND.

JAMES T ROBERTS (late Roberts & Warburton) and EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, both formerly connected with the *Times* staff of Reporters, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of prosecuting the business of reporting in short hand in the Courts and elsewhere. Any orders intrusted to them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Office No. 41 Park-row, Room 6.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

DANGEROUS FRAUD.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We invite the aid of all who know the inestimable value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every section of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation, and their aiders and abettors. Several most pernicious imitations of this popular restorative have recently been brought out in Chicago St. Louis, New-Orleans and Mobile and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to give this warning through the Press. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their celebrity. Please see to it therefore that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietor's signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the side of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

THACKERAY—TROLLOPE.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXVII.] CONTENTS. [FEBRUARY.

COOS AND THE MAGALLOWAY.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Valley of the Androscoggin—Come to see the Circus—Owner of a Meadow Farm—Goodbye to Lancaster—Dixville Notch—Going up the Androscoggin—Settlement on the Magalloway—In Camp—The Carry—Lumberman's Camp—Parmachene Lake—On Camel's Rump—Camp on Camel's Rump—In Three Dominion—Civilization.

ODE ON THE BIRTHDAY OF CHARLES WESLEY.

HOLIDAYS IN COSTA RICA. III. SAN JOSE TO CARTAGO. By THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Volcano of Turrialba—The Diligence—Valley of Cartago—Church of our Lady of the Angels—Plaza of Cartago—Remains of Old Cartago—Ascent of Irazu—The Crater of Irazu—Shooting Fish—Hammock Bridge—Primitive Plow—Pounding Coffee—Coffee-Mill—Hacienda of Navara—The Quezal—Sugar-Mill.

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THE ARABS IN SPAIN.

LITTLE BROTHER. PART I.

LOVEL THE WIDOWER. By W. M. THACKERAY.

CHAPTER I. The Bachelor of Beak-street.

ILLUSTRATIONS—A family of Muffs—I am referred to Cecilia.

MOTHER OF PEARL. By FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

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EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Home or Promenade Dress.—Closed Sleeve.—Fichu.—Under-Sleeve.—Collar.—Dress Cap.

The Publishers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE have the pleasure to announce that they have made arrangements with the Author, by which they are to receive the Monthly Parts of THACKERAY'S New Novel, "Lovel the Widower," in advance of its publication in England. The First Part appears in the present number of the Magazine. The tale will comprise about Eight Parts, one of which, with the original Illustrations, will be published in each successive Number.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE, the Author of the brilliant Novels "Dr. Thorne" and "The Bertrams," will write, expressly for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, a Series of Stories under the general title of "Tales of Many Lands" The First Tale of this Series is contained in the present Number; others will appear at short intervals during the year.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

It is a well known fact in Europe, that the people of the United States are the largest consumers of Champagne in the world. It is the popular wine of this country, and stands relatively in the amount consumed with Port in England and Bordeaux in France. Perhaps, under these circumstances, I may not be considered as intruding upon your columns by making some observations upon the importation of Champagne. It is unfortunately the case that when any article, or peculiar brand of an article, becomes popular in the market, there are at once so many imitations, that the real itself becomes damaged by its association with the unreal or false.

I believe, Mr. Editor, that the name of Heidsieck is well known in this country. The Custom-house reports show that more Heidsieck Champagne has been introduced into the United States than all other brands combined. It has, in fact, become the popular wine for consumption, and it has stood the test of time and experience, maintaining its reputation despite of opposition and misrepresentation.

I am a native of France, and therefore so far distant, that until lately I was unaware of the association of my name with other wines with which I have no connection whatever.

I deeply regret that I am under the necessity of addressing any letter in reference to this matter, but the gross impositions which your country suffers under having wines imposed upon them with all kinds of figurative names, with ornamental labels, various colored sealing-wax on the corks, and which pretend to represent superior brands of wines, when in fact they are only strengthened with brandy and colored by artificial means,—these facts compel me, in justification of my family reputation, to write this letter to the American public.

CONSUMPTION OF CHAMPAGNE.

The consumption of Champagne in this country is said to be 1,000,000 baskets per annum.

The Custom-house of New-York, through which passes two-thirds of the Champagne imported into this country, only reports 175,028 baskets per annum. How enormous the amount of counterfeit wine must be, can be apparent to every one.

The total Champagne district comprises 20,000 acres.

The number of bottles manufactured for exportation per year is 10,000,000, or about 800,000 baskets.

Of this amount

Russia consumes	160,000
Great Britain and her possessions	165,000
America	250,000
France	162,000
Germany	140,000

The rest is consumed in Spain, Norway, Sweden, South America, &c.

In estimating thus roughly the amount of Champagne manufactured and sold, I have endeavored to avoid trespassing too much upon the space of your columns and have, therefore, made it as brief as possible. That Champagne, in its pure state, is healthy, beneficial and pleasant to the epicurean, none can deny; but the gross imitations and forgeries of labels which the original manufacturers suffer are alike injurious to the grower and the consumer.

ADULTERATION OF CHAMPAGNE.

The greater the consumption of an article the more wide-spread its popularity, and the higher its standard the more liable it is to be injured by dishonest adulterators and worthless trafficers. Among the brands that have suffered more than any other by this means, the one bearing my own name, of Charles Heidsieck, may be mentioned. Wines have sprung up as plentiful as mushrooms, and possessing about the same amount of purity as that well-known fungus. Therefore, I wish to prove that the Champagne imported by my agents, T. V. W. Bayaud & Co., is pure and genuine, and the only wine from Champagne bearing the name of Heidsieck, manufactured by any person entitled to bear the name of Heidsieck, I distinctly affirm, with the exception of a gentleman of that name, who was engaged in a business entirely foreign to the wine trade, before the year 1845; and a few facts, I believe, will definitely settle that question forever. I had hoped and trusted, years since, that there would be no necessity, nor any circumstances arising in my business, which would require me to enter into a controversy connected with my family history. Such things are at all times unpleasant, and they are especially so to me, as I visit this country simply upon a tour of observation and pleasure. I should, however, be doing injustice to the gentlemen who represent me, to the consumers of my wine, and myself, if I did not make clear, apparent and distinct my inalienable rights to the name of Heidsieck, and my authority as its representative. Years since, in 1853, in France, before the Commercial Tribune of Rheims, and afterwards, by appeal of opposite parties, before the courts of Paris, it was positively decided against Piper & Co.'s claims, and my own rights were established. Since that time parties have seen fit to issue circulars and advertisements with the intent of misrepresenting the facts, and thereby depriving me of the benefit of the decisions.

My explanation shall be concise, practical and undeniable.

THE HISTORY OF HEIDSIECK.

Mr. Florent Heidsieck was established in Rheims long anterior to 1826, when he commenced the importation of his wines to this country, but the great establishment of Heidsieck & Co. was founded and received its worldwide celebrity through the continued and energetic exertions of my father, Mr. Charles Heidsieck, my uncle, Mr. Christian Heidsieck, and Mr. Walbaurn.

But the public must learn that not one cent of the fortune or property of Mr. Florent Heidsieck was given at his death, in 1828, to those who were his natural heirs, and that every and all pretensions to possess, either by inheritance or directly, whatever may have belonged to Mr. Florent Heidsieck, is entirely false, and let that pretension come from whom it may, who, since 1828, have ever put on their labels or corks the name of Heidsieck. Mr. Christian Heidsieck and Mr. Walbaurn judged it well to continue for their common profit the relation established by Mr. Florent Heidsieck up to 1834; but it is necessary to add that, by a formal agreement at this period, the mark Heidsieck & Co. ceased to exist. Therefore, from 1834 to 1845, that is to say, during the space of eleven years, there existed nowhere in the Champagne trade a single person of the name of Heidsieck, except Mr. Christian Heidsieck, who died in 1836. The undersigned was the only one that bore in Champagne the name of Heidsieck: he was then young, and the French laws exacting that in each designated firm there should be a person of that name, the undersigned was the only person who could make use of the name of Heidsieck, and then he was not in business. From this it follows that Heidsieck & Co. are a new firm, as can be proved by the circular of 1845. Up to that date they succeeded Mr. Walbaurn, of whom they had purchased the stock and the good-will. They can have, therefore, no direct relation with the old house of Heidsieck & Co., which was out of existence eleven years previous.

We next come to Piper & Co. In 1834 the firm Heidsieck & Co. was dissolved to make way for two new houses. Mr. Walbaurn, who branded his wine Walbaurn Heidsieck, as the American public can remember, and who in 1845 sold out his wines to the actual house of Heidsieck & Co., and Mr. Christian Heidsieck, my uncle and guardian, who, for family reasons desired me to become partner and successor, died suddenly in 1836, disconcerting all plans resolved upon. H. Piper invited me to join him in business in 1846, promising me a good position, probably for my name, because of the appearance of the new firm of Heidsieck & Co. at that period. The contract with Mr. Piper terminated in 1850, when I immediately commenced business on my own account. Therefore, since this time (1850) there has been no partner in the house of Piper & Co. bearing the name of Heidsieck, any more than there had been since the death of Mr. Christian Heidsieck in 1836, I claim, therefore, that Charles Heidsieck is alone entitled, by right of his uncle, his father and his great uncle, the founder of the brand, to a claim to the old house.

For years I have delayed any explanation of these family difficulties. I was opposed to intruding my domestic concerns before the public. I have always endeavored to avoid public controversies. But now that I am in this country, now that I have been repeatedly and urgently requested by friends to make a thorough explanation for their satisfaction, I have submitted unwillingly. I trust sincerely that necessity will not compel me again to allude to the subject.

My wines are in the market. I believe the name to be as familiar as "household words." I know that in quality they are pure that they are manufactured from the purest grape in the Champagne district, and I believe that they will continue to be received with the same favor which has always attended their introduction in this country. CHARLES HEIDSIECK.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 2[illegible] West 39th-st., near 5th-av. [illegible] open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE [illegible]" meets three times a week. This Class [illegible] advantages to young ladies who have [illegible] and wish to pursue with [illegible] LITERATURE, LAN[illegible] and DRAWING. For [illegible] the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas Holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

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A LADY DESIRES TO TEACH A FEW more pupils lessons on the piano-forte; will refer to her present patrons. Apply No. 157 Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MANY years' experience in teaching in Europe and America, wishes a few more engagements; qualifications are English, French and German in all their branches; can give the best of City reference. Terms moderate. Address T. V., Union-square Post office, or Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation in or near the City of New-York as a governess, to instruct in the usual branches of English, French and music. Children under twelve preferred. Address J. L. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, ACCOMPLISHED and competent, wants a situation as governess or teacher, in a private family; can teach the English branches, French, drawing, painting and music. Call or address No. 249 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY residing in the neighborhood of Madison-square, will let to a single gentleman a large and pleasant bedroom, with either full or partial board. Address B. G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM and one back room, furnished, to be let, with board, by a private family at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR SINgle gentlemen, can be had by applying at No. 43 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARD.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, at No. 724 Broadway. Terms reasonable; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the brown stone house No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A pleasant room with board, furnished, or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also a single room.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO single gentlemen can secure pleasant rooms, with partial board, by applying at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. Location convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No. 87 Hicks-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN' wife, two children, aged 1 and 5 years, and nurse, with a strictly private family, in this City, Brooklyn, or Williamsburgh. Terms not to exceed $60 per month. Address J. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING ABOVE 8th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large, well-furnished room, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board; no other persons taken; references required. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN JUST ARRIVED IN New-York is anxious to hear of superior apartments, with partial board, in a strictly private family, or with a widow lady; a few miles from the City not objected to; home comforts required. Address, with terms, &c., PERCIVAL, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

ROOMS.—COMMODIOUS ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, with private breakfast, if desired, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.

TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million

BY SELLING OUT!!

BY SELLING OUT!!

UNDER COST!!

UNDER COST!!

All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,

SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.

J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, FOR SPRING TRADE.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—TWO MORE CASES, at $1; 1 case of button-fronts, at $1 25; 1 case of the celebrated French Werley's, very cheap, usual price $4 50; 60 dozen ladies' pages, at 12½c.; zephyr worsted 15c. an ounce. MRS. ELGER, No. 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

N.B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS are not, and cannot be, excelled, besides being cheaper than the cheapest. Nos. 375 Broadway, 322 Canal-st., 258 Bowery, 119 8th-av., and 244 Grand st. Best sewed Skirts, 11 springs, 50c., 15 springs 75c. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF dry goods, worth about $2,000, at a great sacrifice, for cash. Apply at the store, No. 238 Bowery, for one week.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY.

ANOTHER GREAT NUMBER.

IN TIME OF WAR—A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

A SUPERB FASHION PLATE.

Flowers for marking on canvas, beautifully printed in colors.

The Modiste, an engraving.

Children's Dresses, Evening Dress, Caps, Capes, Mantillas, Head-dress, Neck-tie, Patch Work, Braiding, Fancy Letters, Rigolettes, Crochet and Netting Work, Embroidery, and an hundred other things.

Look at a copy of the Book at any of the Periodical Depôts.

For sale by all dealers.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS for sale. Address C., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

YACHT CLUB.—THE FOURTH ANNUAL soirée of the Hoboken Yacht Club, will be held at the Tivoli, No. 28 and 30 Garden st., Hoboken, THIS EVENING. Music by Dodworth.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED. FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, FOR SEVERAL [illegible] first-class servants of the most reliable and trustworthy habits and respectable appearance, either as cooks, washers and ironers, children's nurses, waitresses or general servants. Ladies have only to call at [illegible]NING & CO.'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn—the resort of nearly all first-class servants in Brooklyn out of place; 12 years established.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, waitress or laundress. Both have good references; no objection to country. Both would do general housework separate. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable English woman of settled age, as seamstress; can cut and make all kinds of clothes; understands doing everything in housekeeping; is of kind and obliging disposition; willing to make herself useful if kindly treated; has the very best of references. Apply or address No. 121 Barrow st., corner Washington, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as companion to an invalid lady; understands the care of children and sewing; is willing to make herself useful; wages not so much of an object as a respectable, good home. The best of City reference given. Address J. D., Station C, corner of 4th and Troy sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation to take charge of grown children and sew, or would do light chamber work; can cut and make all kinds of children's clothes; would have no objection to travel. Can give the best of city references for character and capability. Address SEAMSTRESS, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or bring it up by hand; or a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses. Has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, room No. 10, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to take care of children, and sew or assist in chamberwork, or sewing and to wait on an old lady; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF respectability, employment by the day or week in a private family as plain, fine sewer; is accustomed to making up all kinds of baby-linen in the neatest manner, also embroidering on flannel and linen, &c., &c. Call or address Mrs. VANTASSEL, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing; would do all the washing of a small private family; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first-rate laundress. Call for two days at No. 380 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given; lived five years in her last situation. Call at No. 13 Union-court, in University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first class cook; perfectly understands her business; the other as waitress and chambermaid; best City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 181 1st-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN American young woman; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference. No objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No 88 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND and seamstress, by an English Protestant young woman, who understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country, and has good reference. Apply at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook—understands her business perfectly and is a good baker; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; have the very best of reference from their last employers. Call at No. 171 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and pastry baker; understands making butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New Bowery, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, and one as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls wish situations in a respectable private family; one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid and sewing. Call for two days at No. 183 East 12th-st., second floor, front room. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as seamstress; can make boys' clothes, or turn her hand to every kind of sewing, and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of references. Can be seen for one week at No. 62 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to a private boarding house. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 276 Avenue A, third floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, (AMERICANS,) situations in an Episcopal family, as companion to a lady, or as nursery governess. The country preferred. Address personally, for one week, No. 282 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPETENT young woman, a situation in a small private family; she is a good plain cook; understands washing; or would do chamberwork; has ten years' high character. Can be seen at No. 63, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PERSON AS seamstress and to assist in domestic affairs, or to take care of a grown child; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do plain sewing; a respectable situation is desired; the best of references as to character and respectability. Call at No. 149 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to go South, in the capacity of child's nurse or lady's maid; she can come well recommended. Address, during the ensuing fortnight, CELIA TAYLOR, Jersey City Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by an experienced cook, who thoroughly understands baking pastry and all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or the former and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 44 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or all cooking; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 Amity-st., third floor back, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress; is perfectly capable of her business; has excellent reference of more than five years from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation, in a private family, as good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; good City reference, if required. Call, for two days, at No. 229 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 321 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches. Address S. O., or call at No. 3 Garden-row, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 53 Rutgers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; has three years' reference. Call at No. 248 7th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S PLACE, BY A YOUNG WOman; is a first-class cook; good references given. Call at No. 63 20th st., corner of 6th-av.

A YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as copyist or amanuensis, or would take charge of the children of a widower. Address with return stamp E. M., Station D, 8th-st.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS

will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

and will execute all kinds of

FAMILY SEWING

with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at

ONE-HALF THE PRICE

usually charged. She will also send

MACHINES AND OPERATORS

into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-ROLLER ADAMS' PRESS.—Platen 26x40. Inquire of J. W. BROWN, No. 150 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED. MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT private waiter, an intelligent Protestant man, with good references, in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended from his present situation for [illegible] Can be seen at [illegible] West [illegible]-st., [illegible] days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect, and is a careful driver; he understands the care and proper treatment of horses. He has the best of recommendations from his late employer. Call at No. 125½ 4th-av., or address a note to W. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF ENergy and good address desires a situation as salesman; has had six years' experience in the wholesale tinware and house-furnishing business with first class houses in this City, and can furnish the best of references. Is prepared to take hold of any other business, and push it with vigor. Address H. H., Box No. 2,517 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family or boarding-house as waiter, by a man of long experience; or is capable to take a steward's situation in a club or restaurant; he understands catering, carving, serving dinners, parties, &c., as his reference will certify. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a young man of sober and industrious habits, and is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. No objection to the country. Address T. W. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PROTESTANT man, to work, or would take care of a gentleman's farm. The advertiser is steady, sober and willing to work. Call or address, for three days, WM. FARMER, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as groom and coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country; can produce the best of City and country reference. Address J. P., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young man who understands his business well; would be found willing to make himself useful to his employer; has no objection to the country. Has the very best of reference. Address A. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A WILLING, ACTIVE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is fully conversant with the care and management of horses; would act as porter, or drive horse and wagon or cart; no objections to country. Call or address J. SHEEHAN, No. 12 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man 27 years old; has the best of City reference as to character; has lived with the best families in England, and is competent to take charge of all concerning a stable. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED Englishman, as coachman or coachman and gardener; has long experience in both branches, both here and at home; has good experience in City driving. A note addressed J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for three days, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, in the country, to care and drive horses; can milk cows and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can be well recommended. Apply for three days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotchman, who has been some time in this country; understands vegetable gardening, and has a thorough knowledge of horses—would be willing to drive in the City; can give satisfactory references. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objections to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1,022 Broadway. J. EARLY.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; is a good and careful driver and keeps all things in good order; is accommodating and obliging; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young man, a situation as waiter, having a perfect knowledge of his business, with good City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at No. 149 Grand-st., for two days.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY an honest, sober, attentive man, one who understands his business perfectly and can give the best of City reference. Address BARKEEPER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, (ENGlish,) a situation to take care of a horse, or any other light work; would be useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED man as waiter, who has good testimonials, and can refer to last employer; thoroughly understands his business, and knows his position. Apply at 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE GERman, as landscape gardener and florist; is acquainted with grapery, and all other branches of gardening. Address O. B. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A man who understands his business, and has good City references. Address to CORWIN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.

WANTED—COPYING OR WRITING OF ANY description, by a young man. Address C. B., Madison-square Post-office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

FARM MANAGER.—WANTED A PERSON OF good experience, able to keep the place in order, and superintend the men; willing to make himself useful and valuable to his employer. None need apply whose recommendations are not entirely satisfactory. A permanent arrangement will be made to a good man. Say where last engaged, and address MANAGER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

PORTER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE.—A young or middle-aged man, who can give undoubted testimony as to his honesty, industry, willingness and ability to work, may obtain a permanent situation by addressing R. S. & T., *Times* Office, stating his references and the wages required.

WANTED—TO OVERSEE A PRIVATE STABLE, a competent man; one that can keep discipline and keep sober; liberal wages will be given; state in answer whether married, and former places of employment. Address S. R. R., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN FOR COLLECTing, &c., and must have some knowledge of book-keeping. Address J. A. P., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, for two days only. None but the best City references need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with good City reference from her last place. None but Protestants need apply. Call between 9 and 3 o'clock, at No. 118 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND stock keeper, in the hosiery department; one who has had experience in retailing. Address, post-paid, with references, and where last employed, Box. No. 3,872, Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO GIRLS—one to do general kitchen work; the other, a young one, to do light chamberwork and take care of an infant. Reference required. Apply at 138 East Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Must be a good plain cook and laundress, neat and tidy in her personal appearance, with good reference. No. 134 West 53d-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, FOR A cook. Apply at No. 101 Waverley-place, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN with the necessary testimonials as to character and capability, may apply at 208 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM

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MORRIS'S OLD TOM

IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.

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Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.

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Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.

Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.

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For Sale in bond and by the case.

Warranted genuine.

Wholesale No. 48 Broadway; [illegible] everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,

(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)

No. 47 Water-st.,

Sole Agents for

JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,

ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,

GRAPELEAF GIN,

DEWDROP GIN.

DR. UNDERHILL'S

PURE WINE,

MADE AT

CROTON POINT,

For sale at

NO. 7 CLINTON HALL,

ASTOR-PLACE.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISkeys, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRMS OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS, and WHITE & WEEKS, are dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and all debts due said firms are payable only to the undersigned. JOHN H. WEEKS,

New-York, Oct. 28, 1859. No. 1½ Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT FORDHAM HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late James Bathgate, Esq., situated at Fordham, Westchester County, is offered at private sale. To speculators, or gentlemen wishing country seats this farm possesses as many advantages as any property that has been offered in the vicinity of New-York. It is one mile from the railroad depot at Fordham and Williamsbridge, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing on the Hudson River. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to JAMES B. RAYMOND, No. 113 Broad-st., New-York, or CHARLES W. BATHGATE, on the premises, at Fordham.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE STRICTLY FIRST-class brown-stone front house No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av.; 28 by 65 feet, with library extension 16 by 20 feet; built with the utmost care, in a most thorough and substantial manner, for the occupation of the owner; has rosewood doors, plate-glass, and all the modern conveniences, and completely finished from foundation to roof. For particulars, apply morning and evening on the premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The four-story, brown stone, English basement house, eligibly situated, No. 46 West 36th-st.; has been recently put in thorough repair, and newly frescoed and painted throughout; is provided with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. F. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. G. COFFIN, Post-office. Possession immediately. Can be seen any time during the day.

$4.000 CASH ONLY.—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 174 West 23d-st., in a pleasant and retired neighborhood, convenient to stages and cars, with all the modern improvements, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, &c., fitted up by the owner in the most complete manner for his own use. Inquire of CLEMENT M. SEAMAN, British Commercial Life Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st. Price $10,000; $5,000 or $6,000 can remain on mortgage.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 329 West st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES, EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR would exchange for well-located, unincumbered City property. Location in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE STABLE NO. 25 West 22d-st., either with or without the house. This property will be sold at a price, at which the rent of the house will pay the interest on the whole purchase money, leaving the stable (which is large and commodious,) entirely rent free. Apply to ALMET REED, No. 108 West-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD WESTchester County farm, 112 acres, full-stocked. Inquire at No. 156 9th av., corner 21st-st., from 1 to 3 P. M. P. S.—A portion of the purchase money can remain for a term of years at 6 per cent.

WEST 29TH-ST.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND Lot No. 42 West 29th-st., near Broadway. Three stories and basement, with high stoop, replete with all the modern conveniences, and in excellent order. For further particulars apply to TEUNIS W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—TWO NEW first-class four-story brown-stone front houses. 21x55 feet deep, Nos. 47 and 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Black walnut doors on the parlor story. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in the City or Brooklyn, or in Yonkers, a quantity of first-class Western Farming Lands, of positive value, situated in a thickly-settled portion of Iowa. This property was purchased in 1857, as an investment. Address A. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE of the building corner of Broadway and Washington-place; would be exchanged for good productive real estate. Apply to JOHN A. HILLERY, No. 34 Pine-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND lot No. 42 White st., between Broadway and Church-st. A large and well-built dwelling, easily converted into a store. Lot, 25x100 feet. SAM'L LEDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS house for sale, built by himself without regard to cost, situated between Broadway and 5th-av., and near Madison-park; size 25x60. Price $26,000. Address HOUSE, Box 528 Post-office. Possession at an early day.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres, on mountain side and near to dépôt; first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil, abundance of fruit and pure, soft spring water. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

IOWA LAND.—100,000 ACRES, IN SMALL OR large parcels, all over the State, to sell very low, for cash, or to trade for any kind of merchandise or City property. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., where the owner can be seen.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 *Times* Office.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Trustees appeal to the public for more efficient support. They commence this year with a floating debt of about $2,300, and unless they are more liberally sustained, they must reduce the number of inmates, and diminish the usefulness of the Institution. They have appointed SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY to solicit contributions, and recommend him with confidence to the public.

Subscribers to the Institution can, by sending to the House the name and address of any applicant for relief, have the particulars carefully inquired into, and the result reported to them.

The Institution was never exerting a more salutary and religious influence than at present.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent, or to any of the Trustees, or handed to Mr. Halliday.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1860.

Arch'd Russell, 45 10th-st. F. G. Foster, 13 East 15th-st.

H. N. Camp, 101 Wall-st. C. H. Dabney.

C. H. Shipman, 58 B'way. Hiram Barney, 111 B'way.

Mar'll Lefferts, 90 Beekman. Chas. Ely, 264 Greenwich-st.

TWENTY FIRST WARD.—TWENTY-FIRST Ward National Democratic Committee, 1860, as organized Jan. 12: First District—J. Wheeler, W. D. Bruns. 2d—J. S. Bradley, J. McGrath. 3d—H. Taggart, Thomas Meyers. 4th—J. Stratton, L. O'Brien. 5th—G. Meeks, C. Fitzgerald. 6th—J. Graham, J. Fleming. 7th—C. Connelly, J. Ryan. 8th—O. Dempsey, J. Yeamans. 9th—J. Timony, J. Daily. 10th—S. Curran, T. Masterson. 11th—T. Hosey, H. Martin. 12th—M. Commerford, C. O'Neal. 13th—P. O'Conor, R. Abel. 14th—J. S. Bells, D. Murray, as certified by the Inspectors of Election.

JAMES S. BRADLEY, Chairman.

LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812-'13 and '14, also the poor Widows of Veterans, as well as the wealthy, will call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, next to corner of Chambers-st., third floor, and have their claims made out for the loss of clothing and equipments worn out, lost and destroyed in the War of 1812-'13 and '14, or for services performed in the State of New-York, the time not expiring to Feb. 1, 1860. Col. H. RAYMOND, Agent.

Long Island and New-Jersey papers please copy.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to be present.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, }

GILBERT M. PLATT, } Committee on Finance.

GEORGE STARR, }

THE THIRD ANNUAL DINNER OF THE Hardware Board of Trade will be given at the St. Nicholas Hotel on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 6 o'clock P. M. By order J. L. CLARK, Secretary.

AMITY HOP—LA FARGE HOUSE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. Private and hackney coachmen will set down their company with horses' heads facing down Broadway and take up in reverse order. By order of JOSEPH QUICK, Hack Inspector.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitors. If you wish truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE,

Nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Store 25x140 feet.

With Sub Cellar.

Immediate possession given.

Apply on the premises, No. 599 Broadway.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—No. 128 Lafayette-av., a fine 3-story brick dwelling, with court-yard; No. 144 Oxford-st., with two lots; also, a fine house 34 feet square, double, and three lots, on Clermont-av., and a pleasant cottage on Ryerson-st., with tea-room; possession now. Apply No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET—THE THIRD and fourth lofts of store No. 370 Broadway, 25x55 feet, well lighted and being in one of the best blocks on Broadway. A lease of three years can be obtained by a responsible tenant. Inquire of MINER & STEVENS, Nos 54 and 56 Franklin-st., first door east of Broadway.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place. Also, for sale, 16 lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—NO. 910 BROADWAY.—THE UPPER part of this house to rent, containing about 30 rooms. Possession immediately. Apply in store.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 42 John st. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TWO OR THREE good lofts to let at No. 97 North Moore, near West-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY-PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR one or more years, with the privilege of buying, an unfurnished country-place of about 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer-residence; must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within 1½ miles from the dépôt; must be in good repair, and possession required by the 1st April. Any one having such a place will find a desirable tenant by addressing (stating size of house, where situated, price, &c.) S. L. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE with all the modern improvements, bath, &c., situated between 3d and 8th avs., and not above 30th-st.; rent $700 to $800; might take furniture if got at a sacrifice. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,666 Post-office.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, FOR a gentleman and wife, an apartment or suite of rooms, with kitchen adjoining, furnished or not furnished. Answer, stating location, terms and full particulars, H. S., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 125 ACRES OF CHOICE land in the town of Hamptonburg, Orange County, 4 miles from Goshen, well watered, good buildings, large orchard of very fine fruit. Terms easy. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE IN WAYNE County, Ill., two farms of 60 and 120 acres, near Clay City, convenient to railroad; soil exceedingly rich; churches and schools close by; ready market for produce. Apply to MANN & VOUGHT, No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY WITH NOT less than this amount is wanted to join an old-established hardware house, in a large southwestern city, doing a good and profitable trade—one of the partners withdrawing from the concern. This opportunity presents an opening not often met with, for a capitalist or any one desiring to enter into an established business. Address, with real name only, Box No. 648 Post-Office.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.—RARE INDUCEMENT.—This store is one of the best dry goods stands in this country. It was opened with a large stock of choice miscellaneous dry goods, one year ago. Stock much reduced now. Continued sickness prevents the present owner from replenishing and continuing the business. Goods fresh and well selected, and will be sold at a great bargain to one who rents the store. Rent very moderate.

ANY GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH Railroad matters, and having five or ten thousand dollars to invest, can engage in active business out of which several times the amount can be made during the Winter and Spring. The business may take him South. None need apply unless they have the money and time to devote to it. Apply at No. 37 Pine-st., third story, front room.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—THE ADVERTISER being engaged in two branches of business, is obliged to relinquish one of them on account of recent changes made. He therefore offers a business in the manufacture of toilet goods for sale. To a person having from $1,500 to $2,000 an excellent opportunity will be offered—both profitable and safe. Inquire at No. 118 Maiden-lane, up stairs, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER IS ABOUT starting a first class house in the auction and commission business in this City, and wants a person well acquainted with importers and others, who can influence trade, and who is also acquainted with the business, &c. To such a person, of undoubted character, and capacity, an interest will be given in the business, or a liberal salary. Address AUCTION, Box No. 104 *Times* office.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, FIXtures and good-will of a gentlemen's furnishing and fancy goods' store. Established six years, and doing a good business. To persons desiring such a business this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Apply on the premises, No. 465 3d-av., or to J. F. ADAMS, No. 25 Warren-st., up stairs.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—A partner or partners wanted, with $5,000, to embark in a business, which, to an enterprising man, presents an opening seldom met with. Address B. H. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had, when satisfactory particulars, &c., will be made known.

A GEORGIAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR THAT State, to remain a few months, will have especial facilities for the introduction of any implement connected with the culture of cotton. Any business intrusted to his charge will be faithfully attended to. Address L., Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

A STOVE, HOUSE FURNISHING AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE—Now doing a first-rate business, well established; owner wishes to retire; stock, tools and fixtures are worth the money asked; a very good chance.

JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, No. 229 Broadway.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (inclosing stamp,) JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with a capital of $5,000 or $10,000, in an established manufacturing business. Any party having a building suitable for a store or work-shop could make a very good arrangement by addressing H. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING $500 CASH would like a partner with that amount, or more, to invest in a manufactory. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY, a first-class grocery stock and fixtures, and good will. A profitable business already established. Inquire of G. A. MERWIN, No. 97 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a retail jewelry establishment, on Broadway; location the best in the City. Address Box No. 4,095 Post-office.

DR. F. HOUCK CAN HAVE A STILL BETter chance in the same quarter, as H. and his friends can wait for him. H.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FOURTH WARD MISSION—LOCATED AT the corner of Henry and Oliver sts. The first anniversary of the Fourth Ward Mission will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts. Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Edward Lathrop, D.D., Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., and others. About two hundred of the children of the Mission will be present, and take part in the exercises. A business meeting for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year, will be held in the lecture room of the Church at 7 o'clock.

L'SPENARD STEWART, }

JAMES B. PECK, } Com. of Arrangements.

S. S. CONSTANT. }

NOTICE—AN INDIGNATION MEETING BY THE colored young men of New-York, will be held at the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to reply to the infamous sentiments expressed by Charles O'Conor and others at the Union meeting, on the evening of Dec. 19. Rev. H. H. GARNET will preside, and several speakers will be present and address the meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING AT THE OLD LADIES' HOME—The Brooklyn Society for the relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, will hold its annual meeting for the election of a Board of Managers, at the Home in Washington-av., (near De Kalb,) on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Annual Reports will be read, and an Address may be expected. The friends of the Society are invited to attend.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH—16TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. There will be a social gathering of the friends of the Church and Pastor at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING. Addresses by Prof. MATTISON, Rev. M. FRENCH, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM and others.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—PARTIES IN search of chamber furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in enameled, and solid walnut suites. Also pailliasses and mattrasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

MEDICAL.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER

Cures all derangements of

THE LIVER, THE SECRETIONS,

THE KIDNEYS, THE GLANDS

THE DIGESTION, THE CUTANEOUS SURFACES.

Also, rheumatism, gout, gravel gleet, and all kinds of strictures. An immediate and unfailing "Soberific." Sold by ALL Druggists, in well-corked bottles.

Wholesale Agent,

S. T. THOMPSON,

No 618 Broadway, Room No. 4, up stairs.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!

TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.

No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious copaiva and cubebs.

No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, thereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer.

Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,

and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guarantied, and medicine provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Dr. WARD'S Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

"Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1850.*

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Profs. Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, Medical and Surgical Specialist for the Cure of all diseases, defects and malformations of the Reproductive and Urinary Organs. Extreme cases effectually treated. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c.; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE'S (FROM PARIS,) NO. 512 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES POUCHER, Insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 14, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Chas. P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the said Court, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock. A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law. H. P. HEROMAN, Att'y for Insolvent,

Dec14-law10wW* No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIJAH B. LOOMIS, late of the City of New-York, printer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. D. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.

WILLIAM D. SALISBURY, } Executors.

jall-law6mW* CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MASTERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at her residence at the Mansion House, Hicks-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. HELAN R. MASTERSON,

jall-law6mW* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 3 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

WM. CHAUNCEY, } Executors.

o5-law6mW LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.

FANNY SAMUELS,

o26—law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, attorney-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of B. ACKERMAN & BROTHER, No. 154 West st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

GILBERT F. ACKERMAN, } Executors.

law6wW* JAMES H. BRUSH, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in he City of New-York, on or before the seventh day oft April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

o5-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,

In order to make room for Spring Goods.

I am now determined to

UNDERSELL

Any other establishment.

I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.

WM. BANTA,

No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st., Marble Building.

THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR COMPANY

Will close out the balance of their stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,

At retail, at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, for cash only,

At their warehouse,

NO. 54 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 20th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

$72,000 MISSOURI 7s.—THE ABOVE amount of Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, assumed by the State of Missouri bearing 7 per cent. interest payable in New-York, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 12½ P. M. There is but a small amount of these Bonds now in the market. In a recent report of the financial estimates of the State for the coming year, it is stated that the mill tax levied to create an interest fund will yield $838,000, which with other receipts will pay the interest in full, and leave $300,000 surplus.

The Legislature in all its acts mentions these Bonds with direct State Bonds, provides for the interest, and they are received for banking purposes. In addition to the faith of the State, they are secured by a mortgage of the Road, and one million of acres of land. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, and balance within three days.

Full information can be obtained at the office of A. H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 17, 1860.

AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM W. FOX.
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN,
NAJAH TAYLOR,
JOSEPH WALKER,
THOMAS W. PEARSALL,
JOHN W. LIVINGSTON,
GUY RICHARDS.
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN,
WILLIAM A. HADDEN,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
JOHN H. ADAM.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously reëlected President, JOHN MOWTON, Manager and C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1860.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upward, and not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst. This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER STREET.—Jan. 11 1860.—Under provision of the by-laws, the Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, at the rate of Five Per Cent., on all sums amounting to less than $500, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 3d MONDAY of the present month.

Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst. the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
Dated Jan. 12, 1860.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1889, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.

Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, NO. 256 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 16 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.

The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary,
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS—DIVIDEND.—After placing Two per cent of the net profits to the credit of "Contingent Fund," the Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent. on the stock full paid prior to the 1st July last, and a pro rata Dividend on the stock paid subsequent to that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after Jan. 9. J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY, JOHN McLEAN } Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due Jan 20, 1860, will be paid on presentation at Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. The transfer books will be closed on and after Jan. 19, until day of payment.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Adams Revolving Arms Company will be held at their office, No. 43 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAS. D. McCONOCHIE, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividends. JOHN B. MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK WANTED.—A few shares of the genuine stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Apply to H. MEIGS JR. & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.

MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

$1,000 WANTED.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS on cheap mortgage, for one year. Address L. M., Box No. 18 *Times* Office.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 13 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN. } Building Committee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—6:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:30 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 4:00 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	47,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., COR. FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW YORK, Jan. 5 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 10.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 40 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st. (Bank of New-York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS CO., No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 60 Nassau st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th until the 25th instant inclusive.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board,
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 5, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN,
PRUSSIAN BLUE,
CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality, for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & BERGAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO. No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y. Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'y, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 21, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock.
The AFRICA will sail on the 1st of February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U.S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Fernandina, Fla.	20 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka	23 00

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Jan. 21.
NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida *via* Savannah, Ga.
The AUGUSTA Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will succeed, and leave SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Pier No. 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth six cents per foot, to City Point eight cents, and to Richmond ten cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOATS.—FOR Bridgeport—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer CATALINE, from James-slip, Pier No. 32, East River, same days, at 4 o'clock P. M., all freights for stations on the Housatonic Railroad should be marked "Steamer Cataline" or "Bridgeport." Freight also received as usual for Bridgeport and Naugatuck Railroad.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on FRIDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer
ATLANTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.

No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.

LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Thursday.

Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.

Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.
No. 126 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

PORTABLE STEAM AND HOISTING ENGINES of the manufacture of HITTINGER, COOK & CO., the reputation of which is thoroughly established, all sizes, both vertical and horizontal, for sale by
CHARLES W. COPELAND, Sole agent,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF GREENWICH AND VESEY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon situated, on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Vesey sts., comprising a front of 63 feet 11 inches on Greenwich-st., 41 feet 2 inches on Vesey-st., 49 feet on the westerly side and 22 feet 10 inches on the northerly side. The above lot is located on one of the best corners in the western section of the City, and offers a fine opportunity for profitable investment.

The terms of sale will be liberal—60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2 and 3 years at the purchaser's option, with the privilege of paying the same off by giving thirty days' notice, previous to the payment of interest. The usual trustee's deed will be given.

THE TITLE TO THE ABOVE PROPERTY IS GOOD AND INDISPUTABLE.

For further particulars and maps, apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st., or to ALLAN MELVILLE, attorney, No. 37 Pine-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.
THE LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN JERSEY CITY THIS DAY.

DAVID SCOTT, will sell at public auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Jan. 18,) at 12 o'clock—noon—on the premises:

The ten new brick buildings, Exchange place, adjoining the Ferry; also will be sold, after the above, 90 desirable building lots for private residences and manufacturing purposes, all within five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Terms accommodating; 75 per cent. of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Rare chance for an investment in Jersey City—Jersey City, the great Chicago of the East—terminus of the principal railroads. Jersey City has doubled its population within the last five years—Jersey City has the best and cheapest water-works in the United States—Jersey City, a better harbor than New York;—no ice on this side—more steamships coming to Jersey City—Jersey City Ferry the best in the world—low commutation to residents—Jersey City proverbial for its healthiness—no houses to let in Jersey City—last, but not least, New Jersey has been annexed to the United States. Sale positive.

For maps and further particulars, inquire of the Auctioneer, Nos. 73 and 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE,
THURSDAY, JAN. 19,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 357 Pacific-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn.

Brussels, ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany marble-top dress bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables, extension tables, desk, heater, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, at their gallery, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., at 7½ o'clock on the EVENING of Jan. 20, a collection of superb oil-paintings of the French, Dusseldorf, Munich, Berlin and Dresden schools. Among them are some of the finest pictures imported. It is the design of the artists in Europe contributing to the International Exhibition to have an annual sale of such pictures as are not directed to be returned after the period of their exhibition expires, and to make room for a new collection. In the sale will be found the original sketch of "Diana Bathing," by Prof. Sohn, the original now in the collection of the Dusseldorf Gallery; "The Fisherman's Family," by Carl Hubner; "Waterfall," by A. Becker; "Little Musician," by Geselschap; "The First Pants," by H. Kretschmer, of Berlin. Also, works of Louis Paternostre of Paris; A. de Dreux Tanneur, of Paris; D. Teniers, original; Cretius, of Berlin; F. Happel, of Dusseldorf; Muller, Werner, Ransch, Sachenwitz Hassenclever, L. Schoins, T. Fay, Count Kalkreuth, F. Sleggmann, Moncke, of Dresden, and many others of the above schools. They will be on exhibition as above, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in the gallery above the Exhibition rooms, where the pictures will be sold. This is the first annual sale of paintings of the International Art Institution, No. 694 Broadway, and is, therefore, particularly interesting as every picture will be guaranteed as original.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 107 HARLEM AND UP-TOWN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 60TH-ST.—6 lots, s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av.
ON N. E. COR. [illegible] 141ST-ST.—Plot of 7 lots.
ON N. W. COR. 6TH AV. AND 130TH ST.—2 lots.
ON 6TH-AV.—8 lots, s. s., bet. 141st and 142d sts.
ON 141ST-ST.—4 lots, n. s., adjoining above.
ON 142D-ST.—6 lots, s. s., adjoining above, in rear.
ON BROADWAY—8 lots s. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
ON 11TH-AV.—16 lots, e. and w. s., bet. 187th and 188th sts.
ON 187TH-ST.—2 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
ON 187TH-ST.—22 lots, n. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
ON 188TH-ST.—23 lots, s. s., bet. Broadway and 11th-av.
ON 188TH ST.—2 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.

The above property embraces many choice and desirable lots, in a rapidly improving neighborhood. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, TITLE PERFECT and TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 19 at 11 o'clock, at the store of Messrs. H. R. Drisldorff & Co., No. 395 Broadway, near Walker-st. splendid sale of the richest description of Fancy Goods, imported expressly for the late holidays; among them will be found some of the most elegant and costly description of goods imported, viz.: Antique ornament the Toilet of Venus, silvered bronze on malachite base, it was in the Paris exhibition of 1851; rich real bronze statuettes, China and porcelain vases, new pattern; real pearl and tortoise shell goods, card cases, porte fleurs, carved oak goods, engravings, lithographs and stereoscopic views, and many other rich articles. The above goods being consignments from France, are by their owners directed to be sold without any reserve whatever, affording a rare opportunity of getting the richest goods in the market for what they will bring. They can be seen any time previous to the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

17 FINE LOTS ON 2D-AV., 125TH AND 126TH STS., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
ON 2D-AV.—Eight lots, w. s., between 125th and 126th sts.
ON 125TH-ST.—One lot on the n. s., adj'g the above.
ON 126TH ST.—Four lots on the s. s., adj'g, in rear.
ON 2D-AV.—Four lots southwest corner 127th st.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

This property (being opposite the 2d-av. railroad dépôt, and near the Harlem River) cannot be excelled by any in Harlem for grade, location, &c., and is well adapted for a hotel or other public business place. Maps and particulars at No. 7 Pine st.

G. G. HORTON & CO., Auctioneers—Office 382 Hudson-st.,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, the 24th inst., on the premises, Nos. 126, 128, 130 and 132 East 26th-st., a large quantity of pig iron, wrought iron, cast and wrought scrap iron, wooden and iron patterns, wooden and iron flasks, and various other articles of value to housesmiths and ironfounders. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues will be furnished on the day of sale. By order of NICHOL & BILLERWELL, Trustees for Harned & Rothery.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

DAMAGED HARDWARE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., the entire stock of a retailer, damaged by fire and water, consisting in part of hand, panel and ripping saws, blue back and butchers' do.; gimlet-point screws, New-England Co.'s butts, strap and T hinges, sad irons, trace chains, mortice, till and other locks, augers and auger bits, braces, files, ladles, skimmers, cut nails, clothes-lines, &c. Also, ivory, white bone and cocoa table knives and forks, &c., &c., &c. Terms, cash, bankable money.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, and rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the entire stock of a retailer; also an assortment of fresh goods. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

475 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer.

BY W. C. JEWETT, AT HIS SALESROOM, No. 142 Broadway, near Liberty-st. THIS DAY, Jan. 18, at 11 A. M., 200 lots Furs and Robes. THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 3,000 Engravings and Paintings.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.

This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 10 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan 12 1860.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JOHN RANKIN,
SAMUEL P. HOLMES,
GEORGE H. ELLERY,
WILLIAM MULLIGAN,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
B. F. BREEDEN,
JOSHUA B. BATES,
A. B. STRANGE,
C. B. CALDWELL,
S. NELSON DAVIS,
GEORGE W. PARSONS,
F. H. TROWBRIDGE,
NATHAN LANE,
SOLOMON FREEMAN,
EBEN'R BEADLESTON,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,
WILLARD M. NEWELL,
HENRY J. BAKER,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
D. R. STANFORD,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
GEORGE F. NESBITT,
HENRY B. WARDELL,
THOMAS PORTEOUS,
DONALD MURRAY,
J. K. PLACE,
CHARLES I. BAKER,
B. C. ESTES,
LOOMIS BALLARD,
CHARLES F. PARK,
RONALD MACDONALD,
JOHN EDMISTON,
J. S. BAILEY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN RANKIN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed.
R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
In compliance with the express desire of numerous patrons of this Theatre,
the two new
greatly successful Comedies,
A HUSBAND TO ORDER
And
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
Will be
acted together,
TO-NIGHT,
Also, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

The entertainments will commence with the Comedy in three acts of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the successful Comedy in three acts, called
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
The above performances will be sustained by the following
GREAT
And
UNRIVALED ARTISTES,
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey,
Mr. Blake, Mrs. Vernon,
Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Sloan,
Mr. Walcot, Miss Floyd,
Mr. Sloan.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate about 11¼.
THE NEW PLAY
Consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
Full of Interesting Plot, Incidents, Serious and Comic, Peculiar Character and Startling Effects, with New Scenery, Costumes, Music, Machinery, &c.,
Will be the next novelty produced.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatized expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN.
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!
OF
THE OCTOROON!
THE OCTOROON!
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 18,
Will be performed the beautiful drama of the OCTOROON, illustrative of American Scenery, Southern Homes and Southern Life. Those who have not yet witnessed the drama will notice that it can only be played for three more nights—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
On SATURDAY, the 21st,
A GRAND MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY EVENING
The theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of Matilda Heron's new sensation drama of
LESBIA,
In which
MATILDA HERON,
(her first appearance at the Winter Garden,)
MR. J. W. WALLACK,
(his first appearance at the Winter Garden,)
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
(his first appearance at the Winter Garden,)
Will appear on Monday Evening, Jan. 23.
Box book now open.

AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN
EXPECTED.
WALLACK'S
Was crowded to the ceiling to witness the great bill.
2 3-ACT
COMEDIES
in
ONE NIGHT.
A HUSBAND TO ORDER
and
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND
WILL BE ACTED TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
JEUDI, 19 Janvier, 1860.
LES FILLES DE MARBRE.
Un Monsieur et une Dame.
N. B.—L'assemblée des Souscripteurs pour le tirage au sort des places, aura lieu Vendredi 20 court, à 8 h. precises.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 18,
The performances will commence with
HALVEI, THE UNKNOWN.
To be succeeded by
FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.
Concluding with
THE FOUR LOVERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. Allen ....Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. Meighan ....Acting Manager.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, Mons. DE LAVE, the great performer on the tight-rope, will accomplish the feat of walking from the stage to the dome on a single rope. He will walk across the Bowery, from the roof of the Theatre to the house opposite at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Also the new drama of the GIPSEY GOWER, and LAWYER VERSUS MUTTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1860,
Commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS
Will appear, and
BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE CIRCLE
Will be given the same as in the evening.
Prices restored to their original standard of
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Orchestra seats, (now the best in the house,) $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6 each. Box Book open for securing Orchestra Chairs and Private Boxes.
Extra performances given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS for the convenience of families residing at a distance.
Doors open in the evening at 6½ o'clock. Performance at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, and EVERY EVENING during the week.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ONE WEEK MORE, and positively the last, of the laughable Comedy of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR CALLS,
And the
JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
as they must be taken off to make room for other novelties.
GEO CHRISTY in his original character, PETER DAY.
Mast EUGENE in his great character, LUCINDA DAY.
N. B.—The Great Skating Match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of Peter Day, will be exhibited EVERY EVENING as usual.
FIRST WEEK OF BARNUM'S 'no humbug Woolly Horse, but the Simon Pure,) JOYCE HEATH GREAT GRANDMOTHER AND HER GREAT GRAND-SON, BOBBY STUBBS, who have been engaged, at an immense expense, for a few nights only. For particulars see programme.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25c.

THE DRAYTONS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.
Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS,
AT WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURGH,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21.
WEDNESDAY EVENING Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, NEVER DESPAIR—LOVE'S LABOR LOST. THURSDAY—THE SOMNAMBULIST—NOTHING VENTURE NOTHING HAVE. FRIDAY—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. SATURDAY NIGHT (last performance)—LOVE IS BLIND—NE'ER TOO LATE TO MEND.
SENOR OLIVEIRA, the great Violinist, performs on each occasion. Orchestra conducted by HERR ENGELKE. Places secured in advance at Gulick's Music Store. Reserved Seats 50 cents; unreserved, 25 cents.
THE DRAYTONS IN NEWARK, Jan. 23, 24, 25, 26.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
AYMAR'S GREAT CIRCUS.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING, with all the best Riders of the day, and a full troupe of Vaulters, Gymnasts, &c.
Mr. G. J. ARNOLD in his celebrated Imitations.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT TO BE FOUND IN NEW-YORK.
The admission only 25c; children half-price: Pit, 12c.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, for the Benefit of the sufferers of the Lawrence Factory, on which occasion Mlle. FRANCIS will made her terrific ascension on a single wire from the stage to the dome of the theatre.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
At PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Pumas, Zebras, Lamas, Bears, Catamounts, Wolves, Tiger Cats, Hyenas, Civet, Ichneumons, and birds of every description, and animals of every variety and species. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards &c.
A liberal reduction made to schools.

MR. AND MRS.
G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READING
AT HOPE CHAPEL—TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
HAMLET (Scenes)
After which, from Oliver Twist, a sketch entitled,
MR. BUMBLE'S COURTSHIP.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents; without, 25 cents. For sale at Messrs. Appleton's, Mr. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, and Mr. Rogers, No. 827 Broadway.
TO-MORROW EVENING—MONEY, and a sketch from Dickens.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK AND SPARKLING SUCCESS OF THE EXCITING ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION—Dramatized by Mr. Aiken from Sylvanus Cobb's renowned LEDGER STORY of the RED RANGER, the most racy, dashing, spirited, amusing, and intensely absorbing production ever witnessed by such CROWDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE; and to be repeated WEDNESDAY Jan. 18, in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, with new and beautiful scenery, as well as in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. CARLO FERRARI—only 10 years of age—will perform his amusing, astounding and entertaining feat of ASCENDING A TIGHT ROPE FROM THE STAGE TO THE DOME of the Lecture Room THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, the wax statue of John Brown, the living Kangaroo, the living Seal, the beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, FIVE HUNDRED FEET OF LIVING ANACONDAS, Baby Serpents, and enormous Boa Constrictor, are now among the novelties in the SEVEN HALLS OF WONDER and are to be seen without extra expense by visitors. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

AMUSEMENTS

BROADWAY BOUDOIR.
444 BROADWAY. 444
(Late Wood's Opera House.)
Charles Moore Webb ....Proprietor.
W. B. Moore (late of Wallack's) ....Treasurer.
G. H. Barton ....Stage Manager.
RENEWED ATTRACTIONS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
The performances will commence with the Comedy in two acts of
NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY;
OR, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.
To be followed by
TRYING IT ON.
The whole to conclude with the mirth-provoking protean comedy of
WOMAN'S WHIMS;
OR, MORE CHANGES THAN ONE.
Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Private boxes, $5 and $[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 21,
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON
AFTER THE WAR."
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th st., near Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

Will positively close Jan. 28,
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RARE OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE COLLECTION of paintings of the schools of Vandyke, Caravaggio, Ostade, &c., &c., for sale at very low prices, and now on exhibition at No. 1 Appleton Building. CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE—HALL No. 24.
Dr. M. E. TOYS' Third Lecture.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock P. M.
"THE LAW OF DIGESTION."
FOURTH LECTURE,
Hearts and Lungs, on SATURDAY, 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
READING—TO-NIGHT,
HOPE CHAPEL, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS, &c.

THE MOST INTERESTING LECTURE OF THE SEASON.—Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., will deliver two lectures at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 19, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the NEW-YORK CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Subject: *The Chemistry of Carbon, including many experimental illustrations on the Principles of Artificial Illumination, Ventilation and Warming.* The first lecture will present a history of this remarkable element; the part it has played in the earth's history, accompanied by striking experiments illustrating the properties of Carbonic Acid and the constitution of the air. The second lecture will be devoted to the practical subjects growing out of the first, as named above. The Board of Education, and also the local School Boards, will derive much local information by attending these lectures. Tickets for each lecture 25 cents, which may be had at the following places: At the bookstores of D. Appleton & Co., No. 348 Broadway; of C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; at the Rooms of the Library, No. 3 Abingdon-square; at the office of Augustus F. Dow, No. 89 Wall-st.; and also, (should any be left unsold, at the door of the Institute on the evening of the lecture. AUGUSTUS F. DOW, Secretary.

A NEW LECTURE (NEVER BEFORE DElivered) by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on *Politics and Religion*, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of
WM. F. LINDSAY, cor. East Broadway and Market-st.
R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.
E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.
And at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Proceeds for a benevolent purpose.
This lecture has been prepared in view of recent events, and in the hands of Mr. Beecher cannot fail to be of interest to all patriotic citizens.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUEST of the Greenpoint Literary Association, WM. JONES, Esq., of Ravenswood, will repeat a lecture on the *Life and Writings of Shakespeare*, in the Church of Rev. Mr. Talmadge, near 10th st. Ferry, Greenpoint, on WEDNESDAY, 18th, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject to be selected by the audience. Tickets 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing,"
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—iron frames, and all modern improvements, three years' guarantee. Ernest Gabler's large scale, improved New York pianos, having the power of the Grand piano. Good second hand pianos, from $75 to $175. S. D. & H. W. Smith's prize melodeons of every style. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to rent. Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, No. 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

MADAME (FERRERO) JACKSON,
No. 29 West 36th-st.
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.
Classes Mondays and Tuesdays, and Wednesdays and Saturdays.

DANCING SCHOOL AT NO. 54 EAST 13TH-ST.—Mr. CHARRUAUD'S second and last term of the season will commence on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst. Class open for the reception of pupils on every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon and 3½ afternoon. Circulars at the school.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, Chairman, No. 161 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.

The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one third. Positively no tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the ball.

[Continued from First Page.]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ing its readers to see what had been said; he did not wish this to control the votes of others. In the second place, the letter of Mr. Sneed, a prominent Opposition gentleman of Mississippi, to parties in Memphis, was published in the *Constitution*, while his speech was excluded. The letter of Mr. Sneed was most offensive to the Democratic Party of his State, and, therefore, on party grounds, he was not bound to support Mr. Bowman. The third objection was that he had heard and believed that the associate editor of the *Constitution* was an unnaturalized foreigner, and yet he undertakes to instruct him in his duty. He did not think him a proper person to edit the organ of the National Democracy, and to be set on by such a man was more than his Southern blood could bear. The fourth objection was that Mr. Bowman, in advance of getting the printing, had bargained it away. He pronounced this disreputable. He knew Mr. Bowman denied it, but not in such a shape as to make it convincing. Such a proposal was in violation of the law, which required the public printer to work himself, and he should withhold his vote on this ground. He had a great objection to being sold out in advance by G. W. Bowman. The fifth objection was the gravest of all. He charged that while Mr. Bowman was Superintendent of the Public Printing he, in gross violation of law, became interested in the public printing. In April last, Mr. Bowman, then being Superintendent of the Public Printing, entered into a contract with Mr. Wendell, by which the former took the *Union* establishment, the latter paying $20,000 a year to him as long as he (Mr. Wendell) should be public printer. He (Bowman) received at the time $3,000 on the contract, which had direct reference to the public printing. But the act of Mr. Bowman was either gross corruption or gross stupidity. He (Brown) did not know whether it was necessary to have an organ, but if it was, we should have a decent one. He would never vote money out of the Treasury to sustain this ricketty *Constitution*. This is not the only money paid out for papers. He had heard that the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* had received $15,000, and the *Argus* $6,000. If Mr. Wendell, who did the printing, contributed to these worthless, vagabond papers, why might not the architect of the capital, the stone-cutters, &c., be called on to contribute to them. Others might do as they chose, but he (Brown) would wash his skirts of these dirty transactions. He knew that it would be said that the office was unprofitable, and, therefore, that Mr. Wendell paid Mr. Bowman to take it off his hands. But could he not have got rid of it cheaper? The truth was, Mr. Wendell had been compelled out of his labor to sustain this thing, an organ which was not one. He (Brown) spurned and despised the whole concern.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) asked Mr. Brown if any member of the Government knew of the transaction.

Mr. Brown said a letter on the subject was addressed to the Attorney-General, and of course he knew.

Mr. Hale—Did not one a peg higher than the Attorney-General know?

Mr. Brown—I cannot say.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) entered his protest against the inference that the President or Cabinet instigated or advised transactions by which money could be improperly taken from the treasury. The Press teemed with this scandal, and it was time that it was answered. He denied that the President or the Heads of Departments were responsible for the money paid for printing. The law separated the matter entirely from them. If exorbitant prices had been paid, Congress was responsible, as the prices were all fixed by law. Where then was the justification for these broad imputations on the President.

Mr. Brown said the Senator drew largely on his imagination. He (Brown) had said nothing about the President.

Mr. Bigler had no desire to do the Senator injustice. He had alluded more particularly to the general clamor on this subject. He then continued in defence of the President and the Heads of Departments. After which he referred to Mr. Bowman, saying he had known him for twenty years, and that he always bore an excellent character for integrity. He had refused extra pay from the Pennsylvania Legislature after the Mexican war, and exposed to President Pierce on a certain occasion an attempt made to bribe him while Superintendent of Printing. He (Bowman) was vigilant and anxious to protect the Treasury against peculations. The Committee on Printing had the fullest confidence in his integrity. He had resisted the practice of double composition while he was in office. He (Bigler) then explained Mr. Bowman's contract with Mr. Wendell, stating that he resigned the Superintendency when he made the contract, but held the office a short time longer in order to superintend, by request of the Secretary of the Interior, some contracts for engraving. He (Bigler) also had a letter read from the Attorney-General, (Black,) advising Bowman to make the contract with Mr. Wendell, which he regarded as a purely business transaction.

Mr. Bigler asserted that the law had been observed in every particular by the President and Heads of Departments. The question of the bargain of Bowman was a private one, and one in which the Senate had no business to interfere.

Mr. Brown had read the account of Gen. Bowman himself as to the bargain.

Mr. Hale wished to know if particular newspapers were to share in the plunder this year, and whether they would be the same old ones or a new set.

Gen. Bowman's letter was read.

Mr. Brown thought that if Secretary Thompson knew what this contract of Gen. Bowman was, then he must have advised Bowman to violate the law, but he did not think the Secretary did know of it. He cared not who advised Bowman. He charged that Bowman had violated the law by being Superintendent of Printing while he had an interest in the public printing, and if the President and Secretaries advised him to continue in office, knowing the contract with Wendell, they advised him to violate the law. If the Secretary of the Interior advised Bowman, knowing the facts, he denounced his advice, notwithstanding his long friendship.

Mr. Bigler claimed that Mr. Bowman had not violated the law at all.

Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) wished to absolve the Attorney-General from any collusion in the matter. When he gave his advice he supposed that Gen. Bowman had resigned.

Mr. Brown had no doubt of it. But this did not absolve Bowman, who knew that he was violating the law of the country. He must have known it if he could read his commissions. He must have violated the law knowingly and deliberately.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) thought his colleague was led away by his feelings. One would suppose that some flagrant act had been committed. The law is that the Superintendent of Public Printing shall not be interested in the public printing. A newspaper had been transferred to Bowman, to whom it was of no consequence where Wendell got the money. The money could not have been made while Bowman retained his place as Superintendent of Public Printing. The purpose of the law was to prevent corruption on the part of the Superintendent. In this case it is shown that Bowman remained in office a few weeks only, and did not in that time settle any accounts connected with the public printing. This $20,000 was not given to Bowman exclusively. In this contract nothing was said of the printing for the Senate, but it was Executive work of that character which could be sent only out of the District. Was this voting money out of the Treasury?

Mr. Brown explained that he complained because the man who did the work got $20,000 less than the law allowed him, and this sum went to the man who did nothing.

Mr. Davis explained that it was not a matter of legislation whether this man got too much or too little. He thought the question of the associate editor had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr. Brown said he objected to a man not naturalized being the editor of the organ of the Democratic Party.

A long colloquy ensued between Mr. Davis and Mr. Brown as to the soundness of the *Constitution* last year.

Mr. Hale said he hoped to get some light on the subject, but had about given up. He therefore moved to adjourn, but the motion was objected to; it was withdrawn.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama (Dem.,) said that if the election were pressed at this time he should not vote for Bowman. He thought the matter should be investigated, and offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Hale thought the resolution of inquiry should have a wider scope. There were other charges against Bowman. He wanted to know whether it was a condition of the contract that $20,000 should be paid to one paper, and $15,000 to another, and $6,000 to another, with the knowledge of the Attorney-General. Though it is said that the rest of the Administration did not know of it then, yet he thought it was implied that they did know of it immediately after. He looked upon the latter charge as most serious.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas (Dem.,) was opposed to going into investigation. He was ready to elect a Printer, and then if the charges were made and proved, he was ready to expel him.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.) was astonished to see any disposition to cover up and cloak investigation.

Mr. Johnson did not wish to do that. He was ready to investigate all the charges.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought it too bad to make Republicans listen to a family quarrel. He thought they had better settle it among themselves.

After some further discussion Mr. Clay's resolution was withdrawn.

A motion to adjourn was made and lost, and the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Printer with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 48.
For Mr. Bowman, 27.
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

There being a slim attendance, there was a call of the House.

Mr. Pennington withdrew his resolution proposing the adoption of the plurality rule. He did so, he said, to avoid confusion.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that up to this time, in obedience to a policy which was approved by the judgment of a majority of his political friends, and in accordance with his own judgment, he had refrained from participating in this discussion which has taken place preliminary to an organization. He fully concurred with his political friends that such a discussion, anterior to an organization, is out of place and out of order, and he must also be allowed to say that, in his judgment, it has been conducted in exceeding bad taste, to use no harsher term. The Republican Party, and the people of the Free States, had been rudely and shamelessly assailed; their motives, their principles and their acts grossly misrepresented; their patriotism impeached, and some of their number denounced as worthy of the gallows, for frankly expressing, in the exercise of their undoubted constitutional rights, their sentiments upon the subject of Slavery. But he did not propose to reply to any of the arguments which had been addressed to them from the Democratic side, because to do so would be to condemn his own sentiments and action in the premises up to this time. Resolutions had been introduced, and were now pending, declaring that certain individuals, entertaining certain opinions, and indorsing certain sentiments, are unfit for the Speakership. In his judgment there were a great many who are politically unfit to be Speaker of this House. In his judgment, no man who sustains the Pro-Slavery, contract-jobbing policy of the Administration, was fit politically to be Speaker, or who believed that it is right to re-open the African Slave-trade, or who opposed the admission of Kansas under her recently adopted Constitution; but he would regard it entirely out of order for him to introduce a resolution to that effect. He denied the right of a majority or a minority to prescribe a rule by which his vote for Speaker shall be controlled and regulated. They were to determine by their votes who is fit, and who is unfit to be Speaker of this House, and the man that could receive a majority of all the votes in any way that the House sees fit to adopt, is, in the opinion of that majority, fit to be Speaker of this House. He intended, however, to confine himself strictly to the point of the organization. That was in order, and proper to be discussed. He spoke for nobody, and none of his political friends were responsible for anything that he might utter. He was unlike his colleague (Mr. Corwin) in at least one respect—he was not a leader of the Republican Party. He impeached no man's motives, and would concede that every man has discharged his duty conscientiously, both in discussing and voting. He believed they had faithfully endeavored to reach an election by a majority, but after six weeks of effort they had not succeeded, and he believed that the majority of members of all parties desired an organization; that the interests of the Government, and especially the condition of its creditors, demanded an immediate organization. The country was sick of their rhetorical and polemical exercises in this Hall. In the present state of parties, he believed it was impossible to ever get a majority vote for Speaker, directly. They had tried it in vain, but it did seem to him that there was one way by which the House can be organized. Had it come to this, that a majority of this House cannot control its action—that, if a majority really desire organization, there was no way by which that organization can be effected? If that were so, they were at the mercy of a minority, however small that minority might be. It had been said that the plurality rule was unconstitutional. The language of the Constitution was very brief on that point: "The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers." The manner of choice was, as a matter of course, left entirely to the discretion of the House. It might be done by voting *viva voce*, by a secret ballot, or by the appointment of a committee. Even admitting, for argument's sake, that a majority was required, if that majority declared that the person receiving the highest number of votes on a given ballot shall be Speaker, that was the action of the majority electing a Speaker in that way. They had precedents for this course from both the political parties of the country, and everybody was familiar with them.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, (Rep.,) desired leave to call attention to the opinions of some of the ablest Democratic members of the Thirty-fourth Congress on this very point. He quoted from the remarks of Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, to the effect that a resolution subsequent to the election of a Speaker by the plurality rule, was altogether unnecessary.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) referred to the election of Speaker Cobb, and asked if that gentleman was regarded as Speaker before the passage of a resolution by a majority vote declaring him elected, and whether the same thing was not done when Mr. Banks was elected?

Mr. Washburne replied by referring to the declaration of several leading Democrats that no such resolution was necessary, and it was only to prevent any doubt from remaining in the minds of gentlemen that the subsequent resolution was passed.

Mr. Barksdale said the precedent must be taken altogether.

Mr. Washburne would see what it amounted to altogether. Mr. Clingman, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and others, held that the adoption of the plurality rule by a majority was sufficient, and the resolution offered by Mr. Clingman declared that by reason of the adoption of the plurality resolution, and the votes taken under it, Mr. Banks had been duly chosen Speaker.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said the gentleman holds that if the majority authorize the minority to elect, then the election by the minority is a valid election by the majority. Now certainly the minority is not the House. It must be something else than the House or somebody else than the House. Now if the House can authorize somebody else than the House to elect a Speaker, may the House by a majority authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Speaker, and would such appointment be a valid election by a majority of the House under the Constitution?

Mr. Washburne said he had abundant and conclusive authorities to which he might refer the gentleman. The Speaker was the individual selected to speak for the House as its mouth-piece, and he was aware of no constitutional provision requiring even that he should be a member. If the House might by a majority choose a Speaker, they might do it in any mode they saw fit, and he was not sure but they might authorize the President to appoint him.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) thought less than a majority could not elect, but a majority might appoint persons to select the Speaker, and such selection under the authority of the House would constitute an election by the majority. For instance, they might designate the tallest and the shortest man, and that would be constitutional, [laughter,] but he would not go out of the House. To refer the matter to the President would be rather further than he was ready to go.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) inquired if the gentleman from Maine believed the majority have a right to authorize the President to pass such needful laws and appropriations as may be necessary for the country, and then adjourn and go home?

Mr. Washburne rather thought not; but it was no part of the legislation of the House to appoint an individual to speak for them as their organ. Their first duty was to choose a Speaker and Clerk, and then take the oath of office, and that was by law a standing order of the House. To proceed to the election of Speaker was in order all the time, and nothing else was in order. Any member had a right to insist upon the execution of this standing order of the House, and it was the duty of the Clerk, acting as presiding officer, to carry out that order of the House, without debate or delay. All they could do without violation of law and their constitutional obligations, was to vote steadily for Speaker. They had been proceeding seven weeks in a factious and disorganizing manner, when, if the parliamentary law were observed, they might organize immediately. The standing order to proceed to an election was of course a privileged question, overriding all others, except questions of order growing out of that, and motions to adjourn. It was a question which ought to be put and acted upon without debate or delay. The Republicans stood before the country as having insisted upon an early organization, and as having been ready from the first to adopt any possible mode of organizing. They were satisfied with their position as a party, for they knew they were being strengthened as they never were before by this long discussion of their opponents. But their constituents were getting tired of these disunion speeches, and they were anxious to perform their constitutional duties, and prevent the Government from being brought to a dead lock. They were so national, sound and conservative, and so impregnable in their position, that they could afford to wait until the organization before entering upon any general discussion.

Mr. Hutchins proceeded. He was not used to this way of putting three or four other men's speeches into his own, and hoped he would be no further interrupted. The practical question before the House and the country was, whether they should adopt the plurality rule or go without an organization. It did appear to him, from the plain reading of the Constitution, that the mode of election by the plurality rule was constitutional beyond a peradventure or a doubt, and believing so, of course he was ready to vote for it. He did not ask those who did not think so to vote for it; but the question was not now an open one, having been decided by the former action of this House upon two memorable occasions, and by different parties seeking to control the destinies of this Union. A majority of the House believed that this was a constitutional mode of organizing, and if others did not think so they could vote against it, and their opinions would be respected. He was sorry to be compelled to announce that, in his judgment, there was a respectable, intelligent, determined minority upon this floor who do not desire an organization. In the expressed language of one gentleman, (Mr. Pugh, of Alabama,) if they could have their way they would perpetuate discord here. They were but a handful of men, and he admired their talent and boldness. They had proclaimed their purpose to resort to this as a means of disorganizing the Government. They were a class of men who believe that the Bible was given to man, that the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and that the Constitution was framed and perpetuated for the sole purpose of extending the instution of Negro Slavery, and who hold that there is such an incurable sentiment the other way, in the Free States, and in some of the Slave States, that the only remedy is a peaceable dissolution of this Government. That, he believed, was the true reason why this House was not organized. What was involved in this discussion? In the Treasury were about six millions of dollars honestly due to needy creditors of the Government, for services faithfully performed under the plighted faith of the nation, but which cannot be paid to them until a bill appropriating it to that purpose is passed. The Government was paralyzed, and the country was suffering from this non-organization. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the country demanded some measure of relief from the disorganizing tendencies which prevail here. It was due to all parties to make a fair and honest trial to elect by a majority; but that trial having failed, they must take other measures. It had been said that if the plurality rule should be proposed, questions of order would be raised and the House kept disorganized in all time to come. But he believed, although he was not experienced in legislative matters, that the majority have the power to organize the House in three or four days if they have the will. He wanted to know if the majority had not as much physical endurance as the minority. He told them that what was wanted was a little more of that "by the Eternal" spirit which distinguished and characterized the old hero of the Hermitage, and then this House would be organized. They had only to say they would do it. Had they not given the other side a chance to discuss for the past six weeks? He thought they had succeeded pretty well in hanging themselves in that time, and all that remained for them to do now, as Christian people, was to cut them down and give them a decent burial. Sanitary considerations required that, in order to avert the deleterious and dangerous effects arising from the odors of putrefaction. [Laughter.] For his part he was willing to stay here until Saturday night, if necessary to effect an organization by the will of the majority, and if anybody, in good health, could not do that, he advised him to go home to his constituents, and let them send somebody who will. He had no fears of dissolution of the Union. The body politic was not much diseased on that subject, though it might be in certain localities. Even in the Southern States, when that question should assume a practical shape, the people would speak out with determination and effect. A set of political doctors had been making applications to the Northern part of the body politic, but he suggested that the better way would be to apply the plaster where the sore exists. [Laughter.] He thought a plaster on the head was not likely to cure a wounded heel. It was time to organize. The creditors of Government had a right to demand it. Some had said that night sessions might result in a row; but who was afraid of a row? He did not expect to get through Congress on flowery beds of ease. They came here peaceably and quietly to maintain the constitutional rights of the people—even at the sacrifice of their lives, if need be. A little nerve and spirit here, and the House would be organized. He now moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker *viva voce*, and that the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared Speaker of this House, and on that he called the previous question.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina (Dem.,) and others, objected.

Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana (Dem.,) moved a call of the House. Decided in the negative by the majority.

The Clerk said the question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Winslow raised a point of order.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama (Dem.,) contended that the resolution was not before the House, not having been read by the Clerk.

The Clerk remarked, as several gentlemen had objected to the resolution, he would put the resoltion in this form: Is the motion of Mr. Hutchins in order?

Messrs. Reagan and Barksdale severally insisted that all other pending questions must first be disposed of before acting on this.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, (Rep.,) briefly argued that the House has no right to entertain any proposition except the election of a Speaker

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked whether Mr. Reagan would vote to lay all pending propositions on the table, so as to have a clear course.

Mr. Reagan replied that he had no authority, for his friends agree that pending questions must first be disposed of, and asked Mr. Washburne, of Maine, whether he did not, prior to Mr. Banks' election, vote for certain resolutions.

Mr. Houston wanted to refresh his recollection.

Mr. Washburne had no doubt that the only business in order was the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky (Dem.,) wished to be informed how Mr. Washburne would dispose of Mr. Montgomery's resolution, declaring Mr. Corwin temporary Speaker, and the other propositions pending.

Mr. Washburne replied, a motion to proceed to the election of a Speaker takes precedence of all others.

Mr. Burnett referred to the records to show that prior to Mr. Banks' election, Mr. Washburne voted on a series of resolutions offered by Mr. Dunn, declaring that persons holding certain political sentiments was not fit to be Speaker. He did this to show Mr. Washburn's inconsistency.

Mr. Washburne replied it was not important whether he was consistent or not, but it was important he should be right.

Mr. Houston said Mr. Clark's resolution, which was pending, declared that a man who indorsed Helper's book, which counsels treason and murder, is unfit for Speaker. That was not the case with Mr. Dunn's resolution.

Mr. Washburne replied that by voting on the latter he did not commit himself to any point of order.

Mr. Davidson wanted to know whether Mr. Washburne had ever read in the spelling-book the story of the farmer and lawyer, and the ox and the bull. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sickles, of New-York, (Dem.,) said no question of order was made when Mr. Clark, of Missouri, offered his resolution, and therefore they had a right to assume it was properly before the House; and the only way it could be got rid of was by a motion to lay on the table, or by a direct vote. He argued that a practicable rule must be adopted, in order to enforce the election of a Speaker by a majority. He then explained his proposition, which provides "That the House now proceed to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce*, and if upon the first call of the roll no one shall have a majority, a quorum being present; then from those having the highest numbers, the candidates not exceeding three, the House will proceed to make a choice by a second vote, and if neither has a majority, then from the two highest on the list the House will make a choice of a Speaker. And also that if upon the third vote the said two persons shall receive an equal number, the House will continue to vote for one or other of the same two persons until one of them shall receive a majority, and that pending the election and until a choice be made, there shall be no debate."

Mr. Sickles said the problem of organization will not be solved until certain Southern oppositionists and Anti-Lecomptonites be brought to choose between the Republican and Democratic nominee. He submitted that his proposition was analogous to the plan prescribed by the Constitution in the event of the failure of the people to elect a President and Vice-President. It was expedient and salutary and would lead to a certain result. He would take the earliest convenient occasion to offer it to the House.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.) said the proposition was impracticable. There was no mode to enforce it.

Mr. Reagan approved of the spirit of Mr. Sickles' resolution, but, as Mr. Clark said, there was no practical way of its enforcement. It addressed itself to the favorable consideration of members, and if others would consent to abide by it, he would do likewise. He suggested that the resolution of Mr. Hutchins be withdrawn, and that the House do now proceed to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, asked whether Mr. Reagan and his friends would consent, after such a vote, that the resolution be renewed.

Mr. Reagan had no authority to speak for them.

Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) moved that the House proceed to a vote for Speaker.

Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. Branch said that the House should make an effort to elect in the ordinary way. It was apparent to the House that Mr. Hutchins' resolution could not be voted on for a great length of time.

Mr. Tompkins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) inquired whether Mr. Branch thought that a vote would result in election.

Mr. Branch said he believed not, but there was nothing like trying.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, asked why the Demcratic side of the House would not consent that Mr. Hutchin's resolution should be renewed if temporarily withdrawn for a vote.

Mr. Branch replied that a great many gentlemen on the Democratic side entertain the opinion that a plurality rule is a violation of the Constitution, and they never will give their consent to it.

Mr. Reagan renewed the motion that the House proceed to an election—*viva voce*—for Speaker.

This was objected to by several gentlemen on the Republican side.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said, it is now plainly and distinctly announced that a majority on this floor have resolved, in effect, that no Speaker shall be elected, for the only possible way to elect is by the plurality rule, which has become a precedent for the relief of just such difficulties as this, in Congress. The position now plainly assumed is, that though a majority of this House may desire to adopt the plurality rule, they shall not be permitted to do so.

Several gentlemen desired to explain their views in this respect.

Mr. Hickman declined to yield for that purpose. The declaration had been made here by more than one Southern gentleman, that they are determined to resist by all parliamentary means the introduction of that resolution, and it had been added to-day, by all other means.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said he regarded the plurality rule as utterly unconstitutional, and would oppose its adoption by all legitimate means, but would make no factious opposition to taking that question at the proper time, which would only be after the House had fairly met the resolution offered by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and voted upon it.

Mr. Hickman had not mistaken the gentleman's position, and had only failed to state his reason for it. He understood him to say that he would resist a vote on the plurality rule by dilatory motions, such as calls of the house, motions to adjourn, etc. It all came to the same thing; that the Southern side of the House, and with them the Northern Democracy, representing honest constituencies, had come up here resolved that under no circumstances will they permit this plurality rule to be voted upon. The declaration was, that although it may be made perfectly manifest that a large majority of this body may be in favor of the adoption of that rule, yet the voice of that overruling majority shall not be heard. That was what was called Democracy here. Suppose the gentlemen did think the plurality rule unconstitutional, was he to permit them to instruct him? Was that Democracy? He claimed the right to interpret the Constitution for himself, as he understood it.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,) asked if the gentleman referred to his position.

Mr. Hickman said that he was referring now to some remarks made by the gentleman's colleage, (Mr. Garnett,) a few days ago. When a Democratic minority chose to disregard the will of the majority, and say they should not, under any circumstances, manifest that will, it was time to know where they stood. This, and all that had transpired for the last five weeks, means only one thing, and that was that this House shall not be organized, but that the reign of terror had already commenced: that disunion was budding and blossoming, and soon to bear fruit. Gentlemen talked of propositions being illegitimate, and offered out of time and season, but no proposition had been made from the first which was not, in the opinion of some gentlemen, out of time and season. Propositions had been made to dispose of all questions on the Clerk's table, but they were refused to be entertained on the Democratic side. Nobody would deny that his motion to correct the journal, pending the past three or four weeks, was a proper one, and yet no vote could be had upon it. It was a part of the programme that no vote shall be taken that will even approximate to an organization. He had proposed a straight vote on Mr. Clark's resolution, and that the consideration of the plurality rule should follow that, but the proposition had been repudiated, and he was constrained to the opinion that there was a solemn determination to prevent an organization on the part of Southern Democrats, and by Northern Democrats also, who would never be able to answer to their constituents.

Mr. Barr, of New-York, (Dem.,) (interrupting,) said Northern Democrats would speak for themselves when the proper time came. The gentleman could only speak for those Democrats who had run away for the sake of pottage, and didn't get it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hickman said if they came to the Republican side they would find stronger gruel than on that side. He always thought a gentleman was driven to hard shifts when he leaves regular argument for personal assaults. The Northern Democracy were so far controlled by Southern men, as to lend their cooperation and assistance to prevent an organization of the House.

Mr. Barr denied that any Southern man or Northern man had controlled any vote of his.

Mr. Hickman said they were prevented from voting on the plurality rule.

Mr. Barr—Have I given any vote to stop it?

Mr. Hickman said, a few days ago all the Northern Democracy voted with the South to sustain the previous question, in order that the introduction of any amendment in the shape of a proviso, or, in other words, of the plurality rule, might be prevented. For that reason, he said, the Northern Democrats were controlled in their action here, and stood alongside of the most ultra in opposing the organization. Was there any necessity for taking another ballot? Were they to engage from day to day in such a useless and ridiculous farce? He would not favor another ballot for Speaker until he should become satisfied that a change has taken place in the minds of members, or until something analogous to the plurality rule should be adopted. These ballots were not expected to effect anything except to quiet the Democratic Party in the North, which was becoming restless, and a ballot would be generously proposed every day, in order that it might go forth in all the newspapers that the Democracy are doing all they can to organize. He would assist no further in this work of deception. He stated in the presence of the Republican Party that a determination must be manifested sooner or later to resist this impotent humbug. He hoped they would stand upon the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio, until a disposition should be manifested on the other side to take up the questions as they presented themselves legitimately on the journal, and the plurality rule would be reached in a proper way. He did not care for coming here to listen to speeches, for he knew they were having the effect of tearing the scales from the eyes of those who act with the Democracy at the North, and that was what, above all things, he now most desired. He wished Northern men to know in whose hands they are, by what doctrines and political heresies they are hereafter to be bound. He could listen to speeches, because that was profitable, but he would refuse to cast fruitless votes, and engage in the ludicrous scenes which had already sufficiently amused the country.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said Mr. Hickman's insolence was unbearable. By what authority did the gentleman from Pennsylvania speak as he did? He was not one of the Democrats, although he pretended to be. This pretension was unfounded. He was not a Democrat, but a recreant, a traitor to the Democratic Party. [Applause on the Democratic side.] We disown and repudiate him. The gentleman from Pennsylvania imputed what was false when he said Northern men are controlled by Southern men. This charge could emanate only from a man who is controlled, and who is the slave and instrument of others. Mr. Hickman has boxed all the points of the political compass. He first denounced Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Hickman asked Mr. McClernand to give way a moment.

Mr. McClernand, sternly—Not a word.

A Voice—Go to the Republican side, where you belong.

Mr. McClernand further spoke of Mr. Hickman's alleged political inconsistencies; and said the latter was a follower of Seward, and a supple instrument in the hands of the Republican Party. He had betrayed all parties and principles, and now undertook to exercise a censorship over the Democrats. He stated his objections to Mr. Sherman, but said Mr. Sherman was infinitely preferable to Mr. Hickman, [Applause.]

The Clerk requested gentlemen to keep order, and not to encourage applause in the galleries.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, (Dem.,) began to reply to Mr. Hickman, remarking that what the latter had stated was what he knew to be false. [Sensation.]

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called his colleague to order, stating that his colleague could be severe without being unparliamentary.

Mr. Pryor said that he knew only the plain Anglo-Saxon tongue, and repeated that Mr. Hickman's statement was false.

Mr. Millson—I repeat the point.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) I shall discuss that.

Mr. Pryor defended the Democrats from the charge of being factious, saying that the Republicabs were not, as they claimed, a majority. We, he added, are in a majority, and have shown it by thirty odd ballots.

Cries from the Republican side—Try it; we resist usurpation.

Mr. Hickman—The gentleman raises a question of veracity with me.

Mr. Pryor—I say distinctly that your statement is false.

Mr. Hickman—And I distinctly so understood you. He (Mr. Hickman) said to Mr. Pryor, and to all others who thought as the latter did, that he would not depart from his sense of propriety, nor suffer himself to be diverted from his self-respect, nor forfeit the good opinion of his people—if he possessed it—by joining in an issue with him in the court he (Mr. Pryor) might prefer. He did not recognize that as a tribunal of the country. He had made a declaration, and he desired that it should stand. If there be doubt as to its truthfulness, let the truth be determined by a tribunal of more general extent than that the gentleman prefers. He meant the country.

Mr. Pryor—Does the gentleman signify the tribunal?

Mr. Hickman—I understand quite well what kind of trial it is intended to bring me into here.

Mr. Pryor—I can assure the gentleman and the House that I meant no invitation or menace to a personal combat. His vivid imagination created the peril. [Laughter.] I merely invoked the record.

Mr. Hickman—Then the gentleman should have been more guarded. When Southern gentlemen make use of such language it can be understood only in one way. I say now, he can't try any question with me in his court. I prefer to select my own tribunal. I have been expecting that such remarks would come. I am only surprised that they did not come at an earlier day.

Mr. Barksdale—Because you deserved it.

Mr. Hickman said that his remarks were without personal reference to any one. He would reply to the question of veracity, that it was no answer to arguments to make a personal assault.

Mr. McRae, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said he could not undertake to settle the question between Hickman and Pryor. He concurred entirely with his friend from South Carolina (Mr. Keitt) that all such questions should be settled outside of the House.

Without concluding his remarks he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 16.

There are rumors of a very extraordinary kind in circulation to-night, pointing towards a probable breach in the Cabinet, but nothing can be definitely ascertained. It is said that a Cabinet officer has become dissatisfied with the proscriptive line of policy adopted by the President against Judge Douglas, and that this is the real cause of the coming separation—though some more ordinary pretext will be given to the public. The rumor, everywhere credited, points in so many directions that it may be better to refrain from giving any particulars—time being the surest solvent of this administration sphinx.

It is thought by men on the inside track, that we are further off from an organization to-night, than ever heretofore—the foreign and Roman Catholic questions brought up in debate to-day having a tendency to render any fusion between the South Americans and Democrats impossible. These constant collisions between the National men give great delight to the Republicans; and though Charles H. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, did the best he could to give the controversy a harmless turn, "the deadly arrow still rankles in the side."

It is found that the Kentucky Convention has been a much more signal triumph than was at first anticipated over the Vice-President and the Administration. The four delegates at large are all Guthrie men first, but of the Anti-Lecompton stripe, and with the natural tendencies, should Mr. Guthrie's nomination prove impossible. Of the twenty district delegates, Guthrie has certainly 15—his friends say 16. They were chosen by the districts separately, and but two, the sixth and eighth, have been controlled in the Breckinridge and Administration interest.

It is probable that if the friends of Guthrie had rallied for "instructions," they might have succeeded; but the fight would have been a hard one and the vote close—incurring danger of defeat, as many of the delegates have, in times past pleaded against instructions as an undue trammel on the judgment of the delegates chosen. They are all, or pretty nearly all, first for Mr. Guthrie and afterwards for Douglas.

George A. Caldwell was in command of the Anti-Administration men, and acting as the next friend of the Ex-Secretary requested in open Convention that the instructing clause, in Guthrie's favor, should be stricken out—expressly stating that he did not wish by any claim of the kind to cast doubts on the sincere friendship of the gentlemen elected for the State candidate of the Convention; and wishing also that, after Mr. Guthrie's vote, if not successful, they should be free to concentrate in some other quarter.

Resolutions were then adopted recommending Mr. Guthrie in the warmest terms for the Presidency—these being put by the leading friend of Mr. Breckinridge, who took this handsome way of acknowledging his defeat. This has put Guthrie stock a little up in the market, but has much more materially assisted, amongst those who look deeper than the surface, the prospects of Judge Douglas. The Maryland delegation, it is expected, will be solid for the Senator from Illinois; and in North Carolina, where Mr. Douglas has many relatives by his first wife, and intimate personal friends, his chances for being the second choice, after a first merely complimentary vote to Mr. Hunter, are thought indisputable. This Douglas-wedge once entered in the Southern States, the balance will come down like a house of cards. The determination of Alabama to withdraw unless an extreme platform be adopted, has also done great service in arousing the latent sympathies of the conservative men in other Southern States for the Senator who has so long fought their battles. Everything looks well if the contest be continued with spirit.

M. B.

THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.

Were the Pemberton Mills well and securely Built?—The Body of the Overseer—Aid for the Sufferers.

Lawrence, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

There is nothing new in regard to the late massacre.

In accordance with the Mayor's proclamation, the work in the mills was suspended to-day and places of business generally closed. Religious services were held in all the churches.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Lawrence, Mass., Monday Evening, Jan. 16.

The Coroner's Jury of inquest assembled again at 7 o'clock, and the introduction of testimony was resumed. The evidence embraced the unimportant and dubious testimony of John Crawford, an employe of the Company; of Mr. Harding, a carpenter, the latter strongly contradicting the belief in the improper and unsafe construction of the building. The inquest has adjourned until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

LETTER FROM MAYOR SAUNDERS.

The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following letter from Mayor Saunders of Lawrence:

City of Lawrence,
Mayor's Office, Jan. 15, 1860.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 12th inst., covering $10, the gift of some friend, for the relief of the sufferers by the Pemberton Mill disaster, was received last evening. No one, not an eye-witness of the terrible scene—no one who has not seen the torn and mangled victims—can form any adequate idea of the extent of suffering and misery under which we are laboring. Three thousand mouths would now be crying for bread, were it not for the generous aid of the public. Widows and orphans, and parents made childless by this terrible calamity, are thrown upon the mercies of the world. What we shall do, or how we shall eventually get through, God only knows. The evil is not for a day, but for a generation. Little children, who in some instances have not only lost father and mother, but elder brothers and sisters, are to be brought up, fed, clothed and educated. Scores of adults are maimed and crippled for life—many will linger along for a little while, and then die. Each and all must be provided for and made comfortable.

The knowledge that warm hearts are everywhere sympathizing with us, helps to lift the cloud that is shutting us up in the darkness, almost of despair.

To you who forwarded, and the friend who gave, I tender the thands of a grateful community.

Very truly yours, D. SAUNDERS, Jr.
F. Hall, & Co., New-York."

SUBSCRIPTIONS THUS FAR RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

Annexed is the letter of Mayor Saunders authorizing Mr. J. H. Watson to receive subscriptions for the destitute at Lawrence, together with the subscriptions thus far made:

Lawrence, Mass., Monday, Jan. 16, 1859.
John H. Watson, No. 106 Broadway, New-York:

You are hereby solicited to act for the City Government, in receiving and transmitting any donations for the relief of the sufferers by our recent calamity.

(Signed) DAN'L. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

In response to this call the subscriber has the pleasure to acknowledge *thus far* the following donations, for which he tenders on behalf of the City Government of Lawrence, Mass., his sincere thanks:

Claflin, Hellen & Co.	$500	Cummings, Simpson & Armstrong	25
Morton, Grinnell & Co.	100	Walker & Panman	25
Low, Harriman & Co.	100	Wm. B. & Co.	10
C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co.	100	H. Hennequin & Co.	25
George Bliss & Co.	100	Grayden, Swanneck & Co.	25
G. Swan, from inmates of Astor House, per J. G. Bennett, Esq.	115	Samuel McLean & Co.	25
Spaulding, Vail, Hunt & Co.	50	Jos. W. Corlies & Co.	20
T. J. & Co.	50	Graydon, McCrerey & Co.	25
Arnold, Constable & Co.	25	Sullivan, Randolph & Budd	25
George A. Heron	10	Allen, Hazen & Co.	25
E. V. Haughwout	25	Through the *Journal of Commerce*	4
Tiffany & Co.	20	William E. Allen	5
J. R. Jaffray & Son	25		
Total			$1,459

RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF THE MISSING OVERSEER.

The body of Mr. Lafayette F. Branch, the only overseer who was killed by the accident, was recovered Sunday afternoon, just outside of the east wall of the mill, near the southeast corner. His body was not at all burnt, the fire not having reached him, but considerably bruised. He looked very natural, and was very easily recognized. In his pockets were found his watch—which had stopped at thirteen minutes before five o'clock—his knife, some keys, one or two memorandum books, and a few other articles. was doubtless standing near the wall, and fell with it. It is considered very remarkable that he was no more mutilated. His wife was deeply affected on hearing of the finding of the body.

SUSPENSION OF WORK IN THE DUCK MILL.

The Boston *Journal* of the 16th inst. says operations have been entirely suspended in the Duck Mill since the calamity, none of the late operatives being found willing to risk their lives in the building. The apprehension for its security is greatly increased by the falling of a portion of the coving on the Southern end of the mill. This accident happened about a month ago, and resulted in the demolition of the coving on one-half of the roof from the eaves to the ridge-pole. This was probably occasioned by the location of heavy duck looms in the fourth story, the operation of which produced greater jarring than exists in mills generally.

The Trouble at Harvard College.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STUDENTS—MEETING OF THE FACULTY.

On Friday the students of Harvard College held a mass meeting to consider the action of the Faculty in employing an armed police force to carry out the regulations of the institution. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the introduction of an armed police to enforce the discipline of the College, as a measure uncalled for, unprecedented, and fraught with dangerous consequences.

Resolved, That there are proper and efficacious means in the hands of the College government for preserving order, without resorting to the civil authorities; and that such extreme measures lead to scenes of violence and bloodshed, excite animosity between the government and the students, and are every way detrimental to the interests of the College.

Resolved, That we are actuated by no rebellious spirit, that we have never evinced any disposition to complain of or to evade the consequences of violating the college rules and regulations; that we always have been and are now ready to uphold the side of law and order, and we resent as an indignity that we should be subjected to the surveillance of armed men and secret emissaries of the law, and that the obedience which we are willing and ready to render should be forced from us at the muzzle of the revolver.

Resolved, That we take this, the only lawful means in our power, to appeal in our own behalf to our parents, to the Alumni, to all those in the community who take an interest in the affairs of the University, to support us in condemning and discountenancing such violent proceedings.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the public papers.

On Saturday evening the Faculty held a meeting at which it transpired that they were not aware of an armed officer having been stationed in the Chapel, although they knew that a policeman had been placed there to arrest parties whom they had reason to believe contemplated entering the building.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¼ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Arabia* close to-day, (Wednesday) at 10½ A. M.

The Havana mails for the *Moses Taylor* close this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

The California mails for the *North Star* will close on Friday, Jan. 20, at 1 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Bremen and Southampton—E. Schirbert, Messrs. Willencare, H. Godden, Mascintech, L. Farebanks, Types, Calinas, Miss Steward, Mr. Steuzer, John Roche, Mr. Tobias, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Uptan, Michael Neal—the last eleven from Halifax.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon sets.... 3 50
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 09 | Gov. Island. 4 58 | Hell Gate.... 6 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ship Starlight, Howes, San Francisco, J. J. Earle & Co.

Barks Flying Fish, (Br.,) Davis, West Indies, Smith, Jones & Co.; Jasper, Bennett, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brigs Commodore, Jerritt, Kingston, G. F. Bulley; B. Torrey, Cole, Jacksonville, ——; M. Hamilton, Edgerton, Mobile, Layton & Hurlbut; Thos. Swann, Robinson, St. Martha, &c., ——.

Schrs. Passport, Hawkins, Lavaca, McCready, Mott & Co.; N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. N. Genin, Phillips, Mobile, ——; J. W. Lindsey, Lewis, Aspinwall, R. P. Buck & Co.; H. Price, Chambers, Savannah, T. C. Slaght; C. T. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Adela, Waycott, Jed Frye.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Providence, master.

Arrived

Steamship New-York, (Brem., screw.) Von Lanten, Bremen Dec. 26 and Southampton 27th, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Gelpecke, Keutgen & Reichelt. Experienced very severe westerly gales the entire passage to the Banks. Jan. 6 was struck by a high cross sea, which took both lifeboats away and done considerable damage on deck. Jan. 11, lat. 45 40, lon. 47 30, saw an iceberg. Jan. 14 arr. at Halifax, and after procuring a supply of coal sailed on the 15th. Arr. off the Battery at 6:30 A. M.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Saturday, 14th, passed in the river, bd. out, bark Maria Morton, for New-York. Jan. 16, at 11:30 P. M., off Boddy Island, exchanged signals with steamships Florida and State of Georgia, for Savannah.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 15, at 11¼ P. M., passed the steamship Marion 12 miles N. of Hatteras; at 12 P. M. steamship Florida, 22 miles N. of same.

Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell & Co.

Ship Comet, Todd, Manila Sept. 24, passed Java Head Nov. 1, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 7, with hemp, &c., to Bucklin & Crane. Has been 36 ds. from the Cape and 4 ds. on the coast, with heavy W. and N. W. gales. Split sails, &c. Oct. 21, lat. 1 39 S., lon. 106 45 E., saw Eng. bark Ravensworth, standing S. W. Oct. 31, lat. 7 37 S., lon. 103 10 E., saw herm. brig Nankin, of Boston, standing S. W. Dec. 4, lat. 36 12 S., lon. 21 55 E., exchanged signals with ship Hydra, of Boston, standing S. W. Dec. 9, lat. 31 55 S., lon. 12 22 E., saw ship (supposed) Diana, from Manila for New-York.

Ship Wellington, Barstow, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to Thomas N. Stanton. Jan. 14, 60 miles S. of Hatteras, passed bark Sebra Crooker, of Boston, from Sagua Jan. 3 for New-York; also brig Norfolk, bd. N. Same night passed the wreck of a small vessel, with her masts lying alongside; too dark to distinguish what she was.

Ship Enterprise, McLane, Bordeaux 48 ds., with wine, &c., to H. L. Ritch & Co. Was 14 ds. to the Banks, since which time has had heavy westerly gales.

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.,) Kundlsen, Hamburg Nov. 28, with mdse. and 92 passengers to L. E. Ainsinck.

Bark Sarah Stevens, Savanilla, via Kingston, Jam., (where she put in for repairs,) Dec. 25, with mdse. to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Mowe, (Oldenburg,) Jarburg, Sunderland 52 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Experienced heavy weather first part of passage.

Brig Nebraska, (of Bath,) Walker, Buenos Ayres Nov. 20, with hides, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Starlight, (of Boston,) Crowell, Jacmel 15 ds., with logwood to master. Was towed into Quarantine this afternoon by steamtug Jacob Bell, Capt. Lienan.

Schr. Bowditch, (of Castine,) Collins, Curacoa Dec. 25, with salt, skins, &c., to Kolff & Persuhn. Jan. 2, in Miragone passage, exchanged signals with a brig stg. S., showing a white signal with letter P. (J. F. Joy's Aspinwall line.

Schr. Ringgold, Crowell, Philadelphia 30 hours with corn to master.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Graham, Port Mahon, Del., 2 ds., with corn to D. R. Barrett.

Schr. J. R. Mitchill, Morris, Port Mahon, Del., 2 ds., with corn to D. R. Barrett.

Schr. T. J. Grier, Durborok, Port Mahon, Del., 2 ds., with corn to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Staples, Port Mahon, Del., 2 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Flemming, Frederika, Del., 2 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Volota, Chase, Elizabethport, with coal for Newport.

Schr. Edward Slade, Bayler, Franklin, La., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Leverigh & Co.

Schr. Elijah Sheddon, White, Charleston, S. C., 4 ds., with cotton to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. New-Haven, Griffin, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. A. K. McKenzie, (of Adeison,) Bradford, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with 6,069 bushels salt to Post & Small.

WIND—During the day N. N. W.

Sailed.

Barks La Plata, for Buenos Ayres; Homer, for Cape Palmas; Cienfuegos, for Cienfuegos. Brig Bohn, for Port-au-Prince, from Quarantine. Also ship Toulon, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 17, sunset.—Ship Wellington, from New-Orleans, in tow of the Achilles, and a brig, in tow of the Jacob Bell, outside the Bar. Wind N., light. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 17, sunset.—Ship Enterprise, from Bordeaux, is passing up the Narrows in tow of the Achilles. Bark La Plata, for Buenos Ayres, passed down the Narrows at 11 A. M.; ship Toulon, for New-Orleans, at 1:35; ship Admiral, for Mobile, at 3:15 P. M. Wind light, N. W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 17, sunset.—One brig, in tow, near the Bar, bd. in. Wind N. Weather clear.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Arr. ships Southshore, Philadelphia; Middlesex, Boston. Barks Amanda and David Kimball, do.; Laura Russ, New-York; Maria Bartlett, Rockland. The brig Exeter, for London, was cast away, on the 22d ult., off Lowlia, and became a total loss. No lives were lost.

Jan. 17.—Arr. ships John and Albert, from Boston; Tarquin, from Montevideo; Montgomery and bark Delius, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Arr. brig Alfred Exall, from Havana. Below—Ship, supposed to be the William Tell from Liverpool, and the schr. Matanzas from Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16.—The steamship Montgomery, from New-York, arr. at her waarf yesterday (Sunday) at 4 o'clock.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—The steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, from New-York, arr. here at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.